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27 APRIL 1987

West Europe Report



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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATHOLIC VOTERS, CVP EXAMINED

Brussels DE STANDAARD in Dutch 25 Feb 87 p 3

[Report on lecture by Sociology Professor Jaak Billiet at KHVU meeting: "Professor Jaak Billiet on Compartmentalization (of society)--'Primarily Faithful Churchgoers have Left the CVP since 1980'"]

[Text] Antwerp--A comparison between the voting behavior of weekly churchgoers is especially relevant. In the mid-sixties about 70 percent of the weekly churchgoers voted for the CVP, 10 years later it was only 60 percent and now it has dropped back to 40 percent. That is what sociologist Jaak Billiet from Louvain said on Monday night during a KVHU lecture on compartmentalization, decompartmentalization and pluralism.

Professor Billiet thought he had sufficient indications to state that in 1981 and 1985, the CVP booked the greatest loss among faithful churchgoers. He ascribed this to the attraction of AGALEV [A Different Way of Living] on many churchgoers and to the heavy emphases put on budgetary and economic matters by the CVP during the past years. The educational world and health care world were put off by that.

The debate on compartmentalization, decompartmentalization and pluralism is flaring up again here and there, especially in intellectual circles, and according to Professor Billiet a dual anxiety is at the root of that. The liberals are very hesitant about pushing autonomy through even further in Flanders because fear for "clerical domination" still exists (expressed, for example, by the debate on the IJzertoren [Iron Tower] as a Flemish memorial). On the other hand, Flanders lacks common perspectives on developing some social activities in an original and entirely individual manner.

Handicap

One handicap for an open discussion on this is very much the fact that the word compartmentalization has a bad reputation in the Catholic part of the population because it is used primarily by non-Catholics as a synonym for group egoism, intolerance, ghetto mentality, fragmenting of means, etc.

According to Billiet, compartmentalization instead indicates a number of processes. His "new" definition is: "Compartments are more or less polarized

parallel networks of private organizations and services, tied to political parties, each of which is active in various social domains on the basis of a philosophy of life and/or ideological identity.

In explanatory asides along with that definition, the speaker proposed that within the Catholic compartment, which is not monolithic, internal pluralism is much greater than outsiders think. That internal pluralism should be valued, however, and should certainly not be impeded by Catholic leaders. It also deserves recognition by the liberals.

Underlying

The relation between the Catholic compartment and the CVP is also entirely different from the way most liberal observers describe it. A situation has come about in which the leaders of unions (ACW [General Christian Labor Movement], the Farmers' Union, NCMV [National Christian Middle Class Federation] and VKW [Federation of Catholic Employers]) have very good contacts with the CVP and remain faithful to that party, while their members and executive committees practice political pluralism and vote for VU [Peoples' Union], PVV, AGALEV, and PAKS. Billiet mentioned incidentally that the move of an ACW member to the SP is more difficult due to underlying sensitivities and loyalty toward the "world" in which he was brought up.

Professor Billiet said that compartmentalization as we know it cannot be eliminated, and that it even has good aspects, such as the fact that it forms a buffer, a middle ground between the state and the civilian. However, he would have liked to see rules of the game arise. As examples he cited, amongst other things: no forming of monopolies, fighting of the exaggerated greed of a compartment, a positive discrimination toward minorities (although the Culture Pact was not very convincing in that respect), space for loyal criticism within the compartment as a counterbalance to potential abuse of power, democratic decision making within the compartment, and control of its operation by the civilian government.

In conclusion, Billiet expressed the hope that, on behalf of the new tasks set by society, one should strive in every way toward partial decompartmentalization. In that context he mentioned first-line health care, continuing education, care for the elderly at home, and psycho-medical health care. From the audience it was pointed out in rebuttal that the action of the Flemish government and Flemish Council is not very encouraging on this point.

8700

CSO: 3614/50

PCI'S COLAJANNI FAULTS BERLINGUER, ADVOCATES OPEN 'THIRD LEFT'

Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 13 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Miriam Mafai: "Comrades, Berlinguer Made Too Many Mistakes..."]

[Text] Rome--Berlinguer? He went wrong on almost everything. It was a mistake in 1976 to believe that an agreement with the DC on the pretext of the emergency could open the path to the government for the PCI, it was a mistake to think that Moro would one day have agreed to this prospect, it was an error in 1980 to issue in an incomprehensible and hasty way the watchword of the Left alternative, and it was a mistake to want at all costs a referendum on the wage scale when the governing decree had been fully corrected and amended by Parliament. And furthermore: his management of the party was centralistic, aristocratic, and antidemocratic; and the selection and promotion of the leading cadre was arbitrary. But did Berlinguer have no merit then? Yes, he had the merit of confirming the "breach" in relations with the USSR (but it was Longo who caused the PCI to make the first decisive step in this direction after the Czechoslovakian affair), and above all he had the merit of resolving the so-called "Togliatti ambiguity" on the subject of democracy by affirming unequivocally the permanent importance of the principle of individual and collective freedoms.

While the DC is calling for beatification of Alcide de Gasperi, while not having spared criticism and bitterness toward him while he was alive, the PCI is in the process of redimensioning the image of Enrico Berlinguer, who when he was alive was in many aspects beatified. Signs of this critical reexamination of the work of Berlinguer had already been seen during the recent meeting devoted to his work. What was also surprising, and prompted a number of protest letters to L'UNITA, was the noticeable restraint with which the PCI daily marked the anniversary of his death.

Now it is Napoleone Colajanni, Turin senator and member of the PCI Central Committee, who has dealt a serious pickaxe blow to the monument that the PCI had constructed to its secretary. He has done so with an essay of about 200 pages, with the somewhat neutral title "Communists at the Crossroads," which will be in bookstores at the end of next week. It is a dry and condensed text, in which the Communist leader offers a thesis that can be summarized as follows: We are living in a period of rapid transformations of organization of the productive and social life, a change that affects production relations and political and legal setups. In face of these changes, the left appears disarmed and divided, or curled up like a hedgehog in defense of its traditions, or subordinate in face of the myth of modernity. In this incapacity or absence of the left, Colajanni sees a serious danger, that the transformations underway will lead not, as would be possible and desirable, to

a broadening of the rights of the individual and his welfare, but toward centralized forms of society with a reduction in democracy and an accentuation of the separation between the provided for and unprovided for. The problem for the left is one of management of the transformation. But for this purpose, Colajanni emphasizes, there is need for a left that is united and capable of assuming governing responsibility. This is not possible without a real "break in continuity" in the two parties, the PCI and the PSI, which are members of it. Thus, what is needed is a new strategy of the left.

"Third Left"

An ideal point of departure for this search is a statement by Giorgio Amendola in 1964. The Communist leader then maintained that the failure of the two hypotheses, the Communist and the Social Democrat, made necessary the formation of a new alignment, open to relationship with other political forces, and flexible within itself, a party capable of offering itself for governing of the country and democratic management of the transformations. In 1964, the Amendola proposal, which aroused lively opposition in the PCI, was perhaps premature; today, maintains Colajanni, it appears completely current.

Naturally, in order to get this process underway it is essential that each of the two parties courageously comes to terms with its history, its political choices, its internal nature, and its mode of functioning. Colajanni begins, with considerable courage, to come to terms with his "own" party, probably in the hope that in Via del Corso there will be someone willing to undertake a similar process, toward formation of that "third left" that seems very close to the heart of someone like Minister De Michelis, for example.

The criticism of Berlinguer is only one of the elements, though perhaps the most visible, of this analysis, and it concentrates on two points: 1) a confused political approach during the period of "national solidarity," and that then, with the so-called "turning point" of 1980, allegedly revived all the old and new sectarianisms of the PCI and the workers movement; 2) a party leadership of the charismatic type that allegedly hindered debate, circulation of ideas, democratic confrontation of positions, and a genuine and widespread involvement of the rank and file in political decisions.

Out of the experience of the "national solidarity," Colajanni extracts and defends the economic decisions of autumn 1964 that made it possible to overcome the emergency without substantially reducing either employment or real wages, but regards as a mistake the so-called "austerity policy" and the resulting polemic against "consumerism," a policy, of clear Catholic origin and strongly impregnated with ideology, that never became a motivating idea in the party or the country. In that political phase he criticizes strongly, among other things, the prevailing state control and administrative orientation in respect to planning, combined with remnants of an assembly concept of democracy (legacy of the tortuous and hardly productive Ingrao thinking). Colajanni notes, however, that in order to obtain an overall assessment of that phase one essential fact is lacking: we still do not know, in fact, whether the objective of the leading group in that phase was to enter the government. If that was indeed the objective, then the assessment can only be negative (in confirmation of the fact that that could not have been the outcome of the experience, Colajanni reports the text, till now unknown,

of Moro's speech to the DC parliamentary groups in which that possibility was categorically ruled out, even with a rather contemptuous tone).

"Appropriate conclusions" about that experience were never drawn by the PCI leadership group, neither then nor later. It is really striking that the Central Committee was never called to discuss that experience in depth, and that the subsequent "turning point" of 1980 was decided, in a rather sudden way, by a meeting of the leaders. With the "turning point" Berlinguer affirmed that what was necessary was a "radical change in the direction of the country, and the formation of a government whose promoting strength would be the PCI," a proposal, says Colajanni, that was "neither logical nor realistic, that had no basis in the reality of the country," and was thus pure propaganda that would lead inevitably to going on the defensive and restoration of the isolationist and sectarian spirit, amply demonstrated in the lack of political usefulness and seeking the clash on the issue of the referendum on the wage scale.

Behind these errors, their confused correction, and the abrupt changes in policy there was evident, according to the merciless analysis of the Communist senator, a management of the party that was marked by the old Leninist principles, and that did not permit sufficient debate and competition among the positions. What happened within the leading group, a group that was practically irremovable and "good for all seasons," officially remains a secret, even though the rifts and divergencies are now evident. Certainly, this was not the responsibility of Berlinguer. Togliatti also directed the party in an authoritarian way, but the situation in Berlinguer's years was by then radically different. The harmful effects of a centralized, authoritarian and charismatic leadership are more serious when the objective is not strengthening of the party in anticipation of a mythical hour X, but being in government. The internal life of the party has to change, repeats Colajanni, not to give some "guarantee" to possible negotiation of a pact that would give life to this "new party" of the left. Or better, not only for that. But because internal debate, the open competition of views, and controversy are an essential element of the search and affirmation of a political line capable of bringing the left into the government. Thus, no yielding to "Craxism."

Old Leninist Principles

Indeed, on the contrary, Colajanni is harshly criticizing all the manifestations of this type, believing that there is a risk of them taking shape also in the PCI, in the form of a dominance of tactics, pure maneuvering, and "showmanship," to the detriment of diligent identification of precise, concrete objectives and winning the mass movement over to them.

An iron conception of unity of the party is no longer justified, the Communist leader maintains; on the contrary, it becomes an impediment to formation of a leading group not based on cooption but on ability to convince and win a consensus, in an open political struggle. From this to formation of "elements" is a short step. Now, it remains to be seen what will be the reactions of his party to these positions of Colajanni.

9920

CSO:3528/105

PCI DENIES RUMORS OF IMMINENT REPLACEMENT OF NATTA BY OCCHETTO

Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 24 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] Rome--The Communist leadership will meet today to evaluate the developments in the government crisis. It is likely that the PCI will reissue the proposal for a "government of guarantee" already proposed by Secretary Alessandro Natta in recent days.

Meanwhile, Communist headquarters denied the existence of a plan to move Achille Occhetto into the secretary post (or single deputy secretary) of the party and move Natta to the presidency. The denial came from the PCI press office following an article in MESSAGGERO saying that the government crisis had reportedly blocked the operation, already decided on, to restructure the Communist leadership.

The party's official response was that "these are inferences without any basis. No party leading organ has ever considered discussing, and has ever actually discussed, such matters."

Occhetto himself recently referred to rotation in the PCI leadership on the day he left on his tour to East Germany, Finland and Sweden. The coordinator of the secretariat bluntly denied the rumors of his moving to the secretary post, and he also denied that the secretary was tired.

Further, in a television broadcast, Natta admitted that the issue existed ("We are thinking about it"), but added: "Don't hurry me..." Yesterday, the PCI secretary made a brief appearance at Montecitorio with his daughter, who teaches astrophysics at the University of Genoa, and his grandson Alessandro. However, he diplomatically evaded a newsman's questions, saying: "I am on vacation."

Also Giancarlo Pajetta denied any imminent changing of the guard at Communist headquarters. He said: "Such a thing has never been discussed among the PCI leaders. And no one has talked to me about it."

9920

CSO: 3528/105

POLL RESULTS SHOW DROP IN PUBLIC'S CONTENTMENT

Madrid TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Mar 87 pp 22-26

[Excerpts] Spaniards think that the country's general situation is worse today than a year ago, and that the leading problems have undergone an exacerbation. This is shown by an OTR poll taken for TIEMPO 5 days before the debate on the state of the nation was to take place.

Spain Dissatisfied

A poll conducted by OTR/IS for TIEMPO 5 days before the debate on the state of the nation in Parliament brings Gonzalez' triumphalist assertion into question.

A total of 44 percent of those polled think that the country's general situation is worse than a year ago, while only 15 percent think that it is better, and 37 percent, that it is the same.

It is the independent workers, housewives, retirees, and unemployed who express the most pessimism, although only 19 percent of the wage-earners polled think that things are getting better, and 37 percent, that they are getting worse.

The prime minister may perhaps receive a shock upon learning that only 18 percent of the Socialist voters queried think that Spain's general affairs are improving, and 36 percent are of the opinion that they are worsening. Strangely enough, it is the United Left [IU] members and voters who, by a large proportion, think that the country is better than it was 12 months ago.

It should also be a shock to Marcelino Camacho, the top-ranking leader of the Workers Commissions [CCOO], who, nevertheless, does not share the opinion of his fellow party members. According to the communist leader, "We do not have a socialist government, but rather a government of the PSOE's [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] top leadership, which has never created socialism."

The Obsession With Unemployment

Unemployment is the most discouraging problem for Spaniards as a whole. Despite the claim by the head of government that 300,000 net jobs have been created and that, in 1986, the upward trend in the unemployment rate was broken, 79 percent

of those polled think that it has become worse, 14 percent, that it is still the same, and only 4 percent consider it to have improved.

The official data do not leave much room for doubt. In 1982, Spain counted a total of 1,872,600 unemployed in the grievous unemployment rosters. By the end of 1986, that figure had reached 2,901,800; in other words, 1,029,200 additional unemployed.

The evolution of the drug and high cost of living problems is also assessed very negatively by the citizens. In both instances, those queried think, by a percentage of 76, that the situation and worsened, and only 4 percent believe that it has improved.

Last year, 17,690 persons were arrested for actions associated with drugs, 37 percent more than in 1985. As for seizures of the various types of drugs, the percentages shoot up in comparison with last year: 610.5 kilograms of cocaine were confiscated, 101.7 percent more. In the category of hallucinogenic substances, the proportion rises to 1,271 percent more than in 1985.

With respect to the high cost of living, Spaniards are quite clearcut: it is becoming worse. The government claims that it is curbing prices in relation to wages, but a virtual total of the social spokesmen think the contrary.

Nor does the citizen observe an improvement in the area of terrorism: 59 percent of those queried maintain that it has worsened, 23 percent, that it is still the same, and 12 percent, that it is improving. Last year, terrorism caused 42 deaths (16 fewer than in 1985); there were six kidnappings (three more than during the previous year); and 684 persons were arrested for this crime, in comparison with 687 in 1985. For the first time in the history of Spain, all the deaths during 1986 are attributable to ETA. Also for the first time, there were more murdered by ETA in Madrid (22) than in the Basque Country (19).

If the change is that "Spain is operating," in the opinion of Felipe Gonzalez, it cannot be said that Spaniards are very much satisfied with the services that the state is offering them: 30 percent declare that the bureaucracy has worsened, as opposed to 14 percent who consider it improved, and 35 percent in whose view everything is still the same.

Health reaches similar levels. In his message to Congress, Felipe Gonzalez claims that there has been a substantial progress in the quantity and quality of health; an opinion that is not shared by the citizens, despite the fact that one does infer from the official figures that there is a larger volume of funds for this item.

With regard to pensions, their increase and the large amounts that the state and social security are allocating for them are prominent. During 1986, 2.5 billion pesetas was appropriated to pay pensions, although 70 percent of them, in other words, 4 million pensioners, receive less than 40,000 pesetas per month.

Spaniards think that there has been substantial improvement in four areas: education, despite the widespread conflicts; democratic consolidation, 55 percent in favor, as opposed to 7 percent against; autonomous regions, 20, as opposed to 17; and Spain's international prestige, wherein 57 percent think that Spain counts for more in the world, and 10 percent consider our presence in the world to be negative. In this area, the TIEMPO correspondents in Paris, Bonn, Moscow, and New York report that our country is better known and better assessed at present than in previous years, despite the slight importance given it in countries such as the United States.

The 'Carrot' of Private TV

In his message to Parliament, Prime Minister Gonzalez stresses his government's position of giving the go-ahead for private television within a specific time period, amid the skepticism of the opposition and the economic sectors concerned.

Despite the widespread complaints about the operation of public television, Spaniards do not consider the implementation of private television to be an urgent requirement. For example, 50 percent of those queried do not deem its implementation urgently needed, as opposed to 36 percent who do regard it as necessary.

Nevertheless, the vast majority, 61 percent favor total freedom of channels when private television has been implemented, and only 19 percent want the government to limit the channels.

The antiquated semicircle of Congress, scene of so many historic events in this country, will become the center of attention again this week for the housewife, the bank employee, the hotel bellboy, and the university student. On this occasion, Felipe Gonzalez will realize that words have flesh and bone, clothing and gestures.

The top-ranking leader responsible for the "change" now knows that "his" Spain is not happy.

Technical Record

Study made by OTR/IS with a sample of 1,000 persons 18 years of age and older, residing in Spain, except for the Canaries, and directed by Professor Francisco Elvira.

The collection of data was done by Intercampo, by means of telephone interviews on 18 and 19 February 1987.

(1)

¿ESPAÑA VA MEJOR O PEOR?

(2)

(5)

(6)

(7)

TOTAL

PSOE

AP

CDS

IU

OTROS

Mejor

15 %

18

5

11

30

16

Peor

44 %

36

68

56

33

47

Igual

37 %

43

25

30

36

42

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12)

ASALARIADOS

TRABAJADORES
CUENTA
PROPIA

AMAS DE
CASA

Jubilados

PARADOS

(2)

Mejor

18

18

11

16

5

Peor

37

53

48

47

71

Igual

42

27

36

33

43

Key to Chart 1:

1. Is Spain Doing Better or Worse?
2. Better
3. Worse
4. The same
5. Popular Alliance
6. Social Democratic Center Party
7. Others
8. Wage-earners
9. Independent workers
10. Housewives
11. Retirees
12. Unemployed

(1)

¿DE CUAL MODELO DE TELEVISION PRIVADA ES USTED PARTIDARIO?

(2)

(3)

	TOTAL	PSOE	AP	IU	CDS	OTROS
Libertad de canales ilimitados	61	57	63	61	61	70
Limitación de canales por el Gobierno	19	20	23	39	24	16

(5)

¿ES URGENTE, A SU JUICIO, LA IMPLANTACIÓN DE LA TELEVISION PRIVADA EN ESPAÑA?

(6)

	TOTAL	PSOE	AP	IU	CDS	OTROS
SI	36	29	43	48	61	51
NO	50	54	52	52	32	45

Key to Chart 2:

1. Which Type of Private Television Do You Favor?
2. Unlimited freedom of channels
3. Limitation on channels by the government
4. Others
5. In Your Opinion, Is There an Urgent Need to Implement Private Television in Spain?
6. Yes

(1)

¿HAN MEJORADO O HAN EMPEORADO LOS PROBLEMAS DE...?

	HAN MEJORADO (2)	HAN EMPEORADO (3)	IGUAL (4)
El paro (5).....	4	79	14
El terrorismo (6)...	12	59	23
La droga... (7).....	4	76	14
La sanidad (8).....	24	33	33
La burocracia (9)...	14	30	35
La carestía de vida... (10)	4	76	14
La enseñanza (11)...	31	29	25
Las autonomías (12)...	20	17	33
La consolidación democrática... (13)...	55	7	24
El prestigio internacional de España.... (14)	57	10	18

Key to Chart 3:

1. Has There Been an Improvement or a Worsening of the Problems of....?
2. They have improved
3. They have worsened
4. The same
5. Unemployment
6. Terrorism
7. Drugs
8. Health
9. The bureaucracy
10. The high cost of living
11. Education
12. The autonomous regions
13. Democratic consolidation
14. Spain's international prestige

2909

CSO: 3548/56

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL SECRET BILL PREPARED--The minister of Congressional Relations, Virgilio Zapatero, reported to YA that the government is completing a new law on official secrets, because the current one is obviously obsolete. The minister noted that, at the request of all the parliamentary groups and with the government's consent, the aforementioned law will be replaced "as soon as possible." As for the resolution issued by the president of the Congress. Felix Pons, concerning the deputies' access to information classified as secret, Virgilio Zapatero considers this the most suitable and flexible solution that any European parliament could approve to enable the different legislative chambers to have access to classified material. In any event, the minister stressed the government's obligation to maintain and preserve the security and defense of the state. Virgilio Zapatero emphasized that the opposition deputies are entitled to submit an appeal against that resolution; adding that, "The citizens must understand that a resolution such as this is in keeping with the Constitution and is reasonable; state secrets cannot be publicly disseminated." Various spokesmen for the opposition groups hope that, with the new law on official secrets, access to information will not be made even more difficult for parliament members. [Text] [Madrid YA in Spanish 2 Mar 87 p 11] 2909

CSO: 3548/56

INTERVIEW WITH SDPP LEADER INONU

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 2-4 Nov 86

[Interview with Erdal Inonu, leader of Social Democratic People's Party, by correspondent Hasan Uysal; in Ankara; date unspecified]

[2 Nov 86 p 6]

[Text] SDPP Leader Erdal Inonu, in response to reports and commentaries in the press concerning his party, explained to CUMHURIYET that the present situation was transitory and bound to disappear like soap bubble. Dismissing the reports and comments about his party as 'idle gossip', Inonu asked party members not to pay undue attention, declaring that there was no conflict between former leader Aydin Guven Gurkan and himself, and that he had enough authority to prevent anarchic dissension within the party.

Describing Democratic Left Party (DLP) General Secretary Nuri Korkmaz's demand that SDPP abolish itself as "laughable", Inonu said: "He is suffering from a large dose of conceptual confusion. His speeches are in dire need of logic. Nobody has the right of presuming others so mindless." Responding to Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's argument that SDPP will disappear by the time of the next general elections Inonu said: "Mr. Ozal should really be thinking whether he will manage to become the main opposition party and focus his energies on that. SDPP will form the government right after the next general elections."

During a question-and-answer session with CUMHURIYET, Inonu said he did not want to see factional strife damage party unity, destroying the possibility of working together. "If I see such a thing I'll take care of it," he said. In recent days rumors had replaced hard news and objective commentary. Inonu asked party members and organization not to pay much heed to these. He said:

SDPP's job is more important than ever. That is why so many rumors are flying around. Everybody is interested in what SDPP is doing. And within the party there has been disappointment over election results not turning out as expected. Subsequently, selfish motivations and rumor-mongering started to proliferate. As the main opposition party we are doing our duty participating in budget discussions at the Assembly. In order to improve policy-making within the party we will convene a mini-congress, and another congress on party regulations. These are the kind of things we ought to be concerned with these days.

Inonu says he does not dwell on rumors creating the impression that there is a race within the party, or some were leaving. But he asked the public and the party organization not to pay undue attention to all that. Democratic procedures in the party were in working order, and would be so in the future. He added:

But this does not mean there is disorder in the party, or there is no authority, or that everyone can do as he pleases without heed to programme or political orientation. I am definitely against the party falling into chaos. It is my duty to prevent that and I am quite capable of doing it. Therefore, I advise party members not to worry and help us fulfill our duties to the people.

Here are the questions posed to SDPP Leader Inonu and his answers:

[Question] You say that the comments and reports about the party are wrong. Where is this wrong information coming from? Is the source inside or outside the party?

[Answer] No, I don't intend to make any statement like that. For one thing, there is no way I can know whether it is from the outside. Lately, there have been rumors that DLP had extended an invitation to our colleagues. At the same time leader of DLP denies any such thing. Well, that's that then. But I do see comments in some papers to that effect. I want to reassure party members that there is absolutely no need to worry. Earlier I said that democratic procedures are working within the party. We engage in auto-critique when we don't get good results in elections but we ought to make sure that different organs of the party do not accuse one another in full public view. I therefore draw the attention of our party colleagues to this. They should criticize one another without forgetting that they are working for the same party, and without elbowing out one another. They should demonstrate that they are working for a common purpose. I

believe we will be able to establish such a working climate. The present situation is transitory and will dissolve like soap bubble.

[Question] Some party members say it is about time you pounded your fist on the table. What do you say? Are you about to bring down your fist? What do you understand by that expression anyway?

[Answer] Within the party a lot of criticism goes on with the democratic process. There are some, among our colleagues, who are not entirely comfortable with this. One method that should work is the party leader indicating policy guidelines on a continual basis. Perhaps this is what our colleagues mean by pounding the fist. This is what I am saying too. SDPP is a group of people with convictions. They are used to saying what they think at all times. And they know how to do it without creating disorder within the party. My job may well be reminding this from time to time. I believe this is what they mean by pounding the fist. I issue the warning, and will continue to do so. No one should doubt that.

[Question] Does that mean you are already pounding the table?

[Answer] Well, that's not for me to say. Even if I did it won't make a difference. It is for others to determine. I am only saying that I will not accept disorder inside the party. I will do whatever it takes. We will see what it will take. I am quite hopeful. I believe SDPP will quickly get its act together and perform the duties ahead. As for the rumors, they come and they go.

[Question] How will the discord between parliamentary deputies and Central Policy and Executive Council (CPEC) be resolved? They are openly accusing one another. How will this problem be resolved?

[Answer] I am inviting everyone to work and produce results within the party. The party is nobody's private property. It belongs to all of us. There are things beyond our control, the roots of which go back to 12 Sep -- the constraints and coercions and related problems. These can be resolved only by collective effort. From the standpoint of democracy the beginnings were full of obstacles and hurdles. The situation today is much better compared to what it was. Our colleagues managed to bring us up to this point. Further progress will also depend upon our efforts. Simply a word or an order won't suffice to change the situation overnight. But a collective effort may do the trick, one person cannot do it.

[Question] Some papers report that Mr. Gurkan is challenging you as party leader, reportedly giving rise to frictions between you two. There is talk of a developing rift, and that the leadership race has already started. Mr. Gurkan denies these absolutely. So where do such reports come from?

[Answer] There is no discord between Mr. Gurkan and myself. Whatever it was in the beginning it is still the same. Just this morning we attended the Leadership Council together and worked on the mini-congress. Well, the press disseminates all kinds of rumors. But I don't feel obliged to issue a denial everytime such an item appears, I stay quiet. There isn't slightest discord among colleagues sitting on the Leadership Council. Our objectives, our goals are known. Rumors appear in the press and I read them. In time they will be seen to have no substance and disappear.

[Question] It is said that the factionalism in SDPP causes wear and tear in the party also frightening the voter. What do you think about the factions?

[Answer] I am against factionalism reaching a stage where the party is no longer able to function. I want everyone to know this. The democratic process will run its course but factions should not prevent party members from working together. If I see such a thing happening I will take care of it.

[Question] You don't believe factions have currently reached a stage preventing party members from working together?

[Answer] That is a matter of interpretation. For the moment I will say that much.

[Question] Do you believe that the mini-congress next week would be able to get rid of the demoralization and defeatism? What will come out of the mini-congress?

[Answer] I expect very important things. We will engage in a political evaluation together with our provincial chairmen. We will also discuss the party programme, fix the date, procedure and agenda of the regulations congress. We will consult their views on the general congress. And most importantly, we will determine general policy for the period leading up to the general elections. But we will conduct this meeting transcending any personal motivation or attitude. I request everyone to be careful over this point.

[Question] It is said that DLP is trying to entice SDPP deputies into its own ranks. What do you think about that? General Secretary of DLP is also heard saying that it is time SDPP abolish itself.

[Answer] There was a statement the other day by DLP General Secretary (Nuri) Korkmaz, concerning the elections in Silifke. I laughed while reading it. He was explaining, quite extensively, why we lost the election in Silifke, and what we should be doing about it. He must have thought he was sitting on the decision-making bodies of our party, earnestly telling us what to do. He is exhibiting conceptual confusion of serious magnitude, and this is not the first time. DLP already suggested we abolish ourselves after a by-election in which SDPP got 22.8 percent of the votes, and DLP 8.6 percent. Now they are saying we should abolish ourselves. What they need is a bit of logic. No one can insult other people's intelligence like that and get away with it, whether they are on the right or on the left.

[Question] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says SDPP will be gone by the time 88 elections arrives?

[Answer] Mr. Ozal should worry whether his party will manage to become the main opposition party after the elections. Let him deal with those issues and let him not worry. SDPP will form the government with a clear majority after the next general elections. The present situation is both temporary and exaggerated. The irrelevant gossip will soon disappear. We will see this together.

[3 Nov 86 p 6]

[Text] SDPP Leader Erdal Inonu indicated his preference as to when to hold the party congress, making clear that he favored holding it after political bans are lifted. "As we are trying to get the bans lifted it would be improper to give the impression that we are taking advantage of them," said Inonu. Inonu also said he favored splitting the Central Policy Executive Council (CPEC) "into a Central Policy Council and a Central Executive Council similar to the former Party Assembly structure." He also favored the elimination of the positions of deputy leader, believing that this was what the party organization wanted.

Responding to CUMHURIYET's questions, SDPP leader talked about the causes of his party's poor showing in the by-elections. "It is possible to evaluate the election results in many different ways. We have to find out which assessment is correct. That is

what I expect from party members, and this is what I am doing myself." Inonu also made the point that DLP's pronouncements before the by-elections had the effect of lowering the overall social democratic vote.

Here is how Inonu responded to our questions:

[Question] There is diverse opinion within the party concerning the date of the party congress. Alongside those demanding an extraordinary congress there are those opting for Jun 87 when the congress is normally due and those opting for Nov 87 by which time the bans would have been lifted. Yet another group wants the congress postponed for a year, to 88. What do you think?

[Answer] We will talk about it at the mini-congress. Therefore I shouldn't say anything right now. It will be discussed at the mini-congress. Either a decision will be made there, or certain views will be aired and the decision will be left to the CPEC. That is what the mini-congress will be discussing. I want to take the views of all our provincial chairmen. I can't say anything definite right now.

[Question] What is your personal inclination?

[Answer] Let me say this. There will be a congress before general election. That is one condition. And sufficient time has to be given for provincial and sub-provincial congresses. When you add all this up the date appears by itself. As to the issue of the bans, some people are going to think that I am excessively optimistic but we have submitted a proposal to the General Assembly for the abolition of the temporary 4th clause in the Constitution. It is not entirely impossible for it to reach resolution in a short time. I believe we will get results before too long. The bans will be lifted by then in any case. Thus it is premature for me to say anything but as the ones who are trying to get them lifted it would be improper to give the impression of taking advantage of the bans.

[Question] After the mini-congress there is the congress on party regulations. Are you seeking to establish a new organizational model by means of a change in the regulations? Such as the elimination of the posts of deputy leader or their reduction to one, a more powerful secretary general's office...

[Answer] CPEC is preparing a report about this. It will also be discussed at the mini-congress. We have a lot of ground to cover. Therefore it won't be proper to say what I think. But I do believe that there is some good in splitting the CPEC into

two, similar to former Party Assembly, and having a Central Policy Council and a smaller Central Executive Council. I also believe that a model comprising of the leader, secretary general and assistant secretaries general would be desirable. I have the impression that this is what the party organization wants. This is not something one can do on one's own, we will discuss it with our colleagues. The outcome of discussions will be brought to the congress. It would be up to the party congress to decide.

[Question] It seems that behind the demoralization in SDPP ranks lies the by-election results. The unexpectedly low percentage of votes, only one deputy out of the whole thing must have led to unrest within the party. To what do you attribute these unexpected results, and who is (or are) responsible?

[Answer] It is not a question of who is or isn't. Causes are complicated, we are dwelling on them. They will be discussed at the mini-congress too. I think there is a multiplicity of causes. First, it is quite clear we haven't been able to relay our message to the public effectively. Or more specifically, the first part of our message got through but the second part got stalled. The part that got through was, "If you vote for MP it would mean you are endorsing their record. But if you are not happy with their performance then don't vote for MP." The message that didn't quite make it was, "We opposed MP policies right from the start, so vote for us." CWP got slightly more votes than us. As they got 3 more deputies elected, CWP can be considered more successful in relaying the second part of the message. To put it more openly, MP is to the right of the socio-economic spectrum, the furthest right among present parties. But since our message could not be relayed properly it could not convince the public which in turn expressed preference for yet another party on the right. I say we couldn't relay our message but that doesn't mean that CWP presented a viable option. Essentially we were saying the same things: "MP is not concerned with what happens to the worker, peasant, small businessman, low-income groups. They have brought about the current difficulties. If you vote for MP you would be sharing in the responsibility. Do not endorse MP's performance." That is what we said, and CWP said roughly similar things. We talked about what we would do if we came to power. CWP's approach was saying things like, "You know how well we treated the peasants in the past, particularly the small businessman... You know who we are."

We didn't get any open criticism concerning the past. But no doubt DLP's criticisms created suspicion among social democrats. In particular it affected the undecided voter. But the undecided did not go to DLP either. This had the effect of cutting the

overall social democratic vote. Furthermore, the partisan usage of state facilities by MP worked against us. Why did CWP escape with less damage than we did? Because CWP's financial resources were more substantial, close to that of MP. This is due to CWP being on the Right. A social democratic party does not enjoy such bounty. All these have to be taken into consideration. And it is also true that some of our speakers used certain slogans in some places scaring off the undecided. The desire to conduct a lively campaign often ends up by resorting to the old slogans, in search of something to excite the voters. Of course it is legitimate to create excitement in an election campaign but slogans have to fit the current mood. We have to come up with new slogans. But there is the force of habit, and using the old slogans proved counter-productive in certain places.

[Question] It is also said that mistakes were made in the nomination of candidates. What do you think?

[Answer] We have chosen to do it democratically. After a screening in the election area, it was decided by the CPEC. All the candidates were local people. I don't wish to say anything further. I have seen at close hand how hard our candidates were working. In short, elections are complicated things. There are many causes and influences.

[Question] Do you agree that by-election results have produced unrest in the party?

[Answer] As I have been trying to convey to members of our party, when election results do not come as expected the thing to do is try and find out whether there are things to be corrected and not repeated next time. But in doing this one has to keep an open mind. What is commonly seen however is that many people repeat what they had been saying before the elections -- an 'I-told-you-so attitude'. This doesn't help much as nothing new is said. It is possible to evaluate the election results in many ways. The thing is to find out which evaluations are correct. That is what I expect from members of my party, and I am thinking along those lines myself.

[4 Nov 86 p6]

[Text] SDPP Leader Erdal Inonu responded to questions of a personal nature, for the first time -- why he is soft-spoken, why he never loses his temper, whether he misses his former career as a scientist, whether he regrets having entered politics, as well as his views concerning the press, and his social life. Inonu

admits to taking a philosophical view of things, and of people in particular, which may lead to a kind of tolerance which says: If you look hard enough you can make allowance for the misdeeds of others. Concedes Inonu, "In a sense this may be a shortcoming. And when this shortcoming manifests itself in a way as to cause possible damage to the party then the party organization gets together and elects itself a new leader."

Here are questions posed to the SDPP leader and his answers:

[Question] For some you are a man of the 18th century, for others of the 21st. It is also said that you are an extremely soft-spoken person, and that you are not able to arouse the crowds. These are sometimes the object of admiration, sometimes of criticism. How do you view all this?

[Answer] You are asking me personal questions, I might as well give personal answers, though I don't often do that. My soft-spoken nature springs from philosophical sources: I happen to believe that people, whatever their political stripe, share a common fate. We are all mortals. Our humanity is common, so are the barriers between us. Having an open and philosophical approach to things I don't get angry easily. When a friend of mine loses his temper I immediately want to say, "Don't get so angry, we're all mortals, don't wear yourself out." My soft-spoken behavior can be traced to this philosophical attitude which takes a broader perspective on things. But if this approach precludes my proper functioning as party leader then it won't do of course. It would stop being positive, start becoming harmful. So when I find myself reaching that point I caution myself. I will continue to do so, no one should have any doubts about that. I can't say it comes naturally but I do it because I know I have to do it. For instance, I say, "I won't allow disorder within the party." And I will carry that out whatever it takes.

[Question] You mean you would take a tough stand because some people deserve it, despite the fact that such an attitude does not really suit your nature?

[Answer] I would do it so that the party could do its job. I wouldn't engage in these actions because I am angry with people. From a philosophical standpoint I can find things to exonerate everyone. In a sense this may be a shortcoming. When this shortcoming manifests itself in such a way as to be harmful to the party, the party organization gets together and elects another leader and the matter would be over. But I don't intend to leave the party free to do as it pleases. I will try until we

reach success. I am trying my best to adopt the right attitude for success. But I can't change everything since I know the philosophical attitude to be fundamental. I can't fool myself, so that's how it is.

[Question] You are a world-class physicist. You were engaged in scientific activity for many years. Do you miss those days now?

[Answer] To see my old friends from the scientific circles and from the academia has a relaxing effect on me, it makes me happy. I like it very much. I also like to be informed about developments in science even though it may be crumbs of information. Science is a very demanding and time-consuming activity. As the saying goes, "Two loves can't exist in one heart." If one devotes oneself to science that precludes any other activity. Therefore I cannot be involved with science and that goes for the future too. Science is a continually changing, progressing activity. You cannot return to it just like that after an interval. I mean you cannot go back to research. You could of course follow developments from books and papers but you cannot go back to research. My consolation would be to contribute to the development of research in our country by way of politics and administration.

[Question] Has there been a notable lapse in your social relations and activities after entering politics? For example, are you able to go to the movies like in the old days? Are you able to watch TV programs? Can you read as many books as you would like?

[Answer] I don't have much time to read. But I read all kinds of books -- novels, short stories, poetry, historical analyses...In the past I used to read philosophical works too. I enjoy reading all of them but these days I read newspapers and reports too. That's about it. The last time I was able to go to the movies was when I left my position as party leader. I haven't been able to go lately. I sometimes watch films on TV, that is if I don't fall asleep.

[Question] You entered politics and became SDPP leader responding to pressure. Now a certain amount of time has passed. Have you been able to adapt yourself to politics? Do you sometimes ask yourself, 'What am I doing here?'. I mean, have you regretted it?

[Answer] Since I am fully aware how I came to be in politics I don't have any right to complain. Every activity has its own

difficulties and pleasures. Let's not be misled into thinking that the life of a scientist is all fun and games. A career in science, like political life, also requires continuous effort, is full of disappointments and very few successes. Therefore, there is not all that much difference between the life of science and that of politics.

[Question] I asked the question with the quality of people in mind -- the kind of people one comes across in political life as opposed to the academia?

[Answer] Oh, come on, all our people are worthy. There are worthy people everywhere.

[Question] In entering politics you had a better chance to interact with the press, to know them at close quarters. What is your opinion of the press?

[Answer] In doing our duty we need the press to help us. Of course it is not for us to criticize the press. Whenever the press acts in good faith they are helpful to us. But when they accentuate the personal differences among us it can produce some harm. Of course the press is doing its duty -- getting hold of the news. I sometimes reprimand my party colleagues, "What kind of statement was that?" They tell me that a reporter comes, asks questions, gets good answers but then goes away and reports in an entirely different way. Yes, I know, these kinds of things do happen. It happens to me as well. They ask questions while I'm on the move, I say something, the next day an item appears on the paper completely misrepresenting what I said. It would be better if such things didn't happen but this is what the press does, it has its own mode of functioning. A couple of days ago I saw, in a British paper, an interview with (Neil) Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party. It resembles our own situation so much that I'll probably have it translated. The British reporter says, "Mr. Kinnock has a tough job. As everyone knows the most difficult thing in the world is keeping social democrats together." The reporter asks Mr. Kinnock why he had taken on the job knowing this full well. The answer: "For one thing, I am young [He is 44], and my health is good. And I knew the difficulties beforehand so there are no surprises. I will carry out the job until the end." It is so much like the Turkish situation. In another place, Mr. Kinnock responds to the reporter's comment that he gets angry with the press too readily. He says: "No, I don't get angry but the other day I gave a speech somewhere, it was reported entirely upside down in the paper. Either the reporter didn't hear what I said or did it

deliberately to create sensation. That is not right." If such things are happening even in Britain, maybe there is something intrinsic here. Therefore we should not dwell on it too much.

[Question] You mean you are not affected at all when unfounded stories or rumors appear in the press? Don't you see anything in the press that irritates you?

[Answer] [Laughing] Of course not, I don't get irritated. But I laugh when reading some of them.

[Question] Could you give an example?

[Answer] Well, not really. All right, for instance, they write there is disagreement between Mr. Gurkan and myself. In actual fact on that very day we had started a new enterprise together. If we had not met for the last few days I would be prepared to view it as informed speculation. Well, let's not treat our journalist friends too harshly. They are trying to do their job in the best way they can. I don't think it's fair for us to criticize them.

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HISTORIAN REVIEWS COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 5 Jan 87 p 9

[Column "Historian's View" by Yilmaz Oztuna: "Where Are We in Development"]

[Text] Turkey emerged from the struggle for independence burned out and exhausted. It had been at war for 10 years. It had fought all the Western world. It had struck and been struck on a dozen fronts. A large population had been lost. Virtually all economic and cultural activities had come to a halt.

But the homeland had been saved. The minimum boundaries had been secured. It was no longer possible to make any Turk from the Maritsa to Mount Ararat dance to anyone else's tune. We had fought too hard. We were impoverished. But we were free. We had beaten back the invaders. This is the most important, most vital aspect of our national character and our concept of the state as community [masur].

For the Turk cannot live under the domination of foreign peoples. He cannot tolerate such things as mandates and protectorates. His is a sovereign temperament which would risk any sacrifice to own his own state free and clear. This is the history of the Turk.

Let us be under the protectorate of one state on another for a while. The time will come when we will throw this protection off our backs. We will develop and grow rich within peace and tranquillity during this period... No, not the Turk. This kind of thinking is totally averse to the Turkish national philosophy.

Now we have embarked upon a republican regime. There are still many among us who remember the Ataturk period. There was a proud people in Turkey, proud to be Turks. They may have been weary and poor, but they had a continuous culture handed down over the centuries. No one was figuring up how many countries we had formerly been. No one could have; it would not have entered anyone's mind.

The administration of the republic did not admit the experienced bureaucracy. An important experienced cadre, whether opposed to the National Struggle or among the leaders of the National Struggle, remained outside the life of the state.

While our former provinces were developing and growing rich, we were behind. Certainly, we have accomplished a lot. However, it is not enough to compare what has been accomplished with the ravaged and practically nonexistent figures in many areas of 1922. It is necessary to compare with the development figures of other countries of the world.

A new world emerged in 1945. Among us, also, a new notion appeared: Turks have the right to implement the principle that "sovereignty belong unconditionally to the people," undoubtedly the first principle of our republic, that is, democracy and -- economic development. The philosophy of "keeping body and soul together" culminated in the right of the Turk to be a prosperous people living in comfort.

The person who put both notions into practice was Adnan Menderes. Then Suleyman Demirel took economic development to the greatest lengths in our history. As an historian, we have no definite view of Turgut Ozal yet, because his task is not yet finished. He boldly put into practice the modern liberal economy which was the goal for which his two mentors strove. However, he is committed to the ability of a system to carry with it the many unsuccessful, inseparable fringe elements.

In fact, Menderes and Demirel were unable to sustain the administrations they represented, because they were unable to formulate a high-quality national educational policy and a realistic state culture policy. I may even say that they were caught up in elements of no use to the Turk.

The historian is not an epic poet. He does not praise people and states. He reports what they do and what they cannot do. Societies in which this distinction is carefully recognized are among the world's advanced societies. In totalitarian and backward societies, however, there is praise only and criticism only.

In a nation-state with an area smaller than 800,000 square kilometers, the per capita income today is \$1,000. This is a fact. It is always possible to remember the times when many countries which are not foreign to us jumped from so many dollars to so many dollars. We are going into 1987 with this \$1,000. Fifteen hundred dollars will be a reformation in our state and social structure, \$2,000 will be a revolution. However, even these amounts are very backward figures on the brink of the 21st century.

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CSO: 3554/178

LAW ON INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nicosia RESMI GAZETE in Turkish 25 Aug 86 pp 1165-1228

[Text] Police Organization Law (Establishment, Powers and Responsibilities)

(Law No. 51/1984)

Bylaws Under Articles 7 and 145

The Council of Ministers of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has approved the Bylaws on the Internal Structure of the Police Organization, which was drafted by the Planning Council on the basis of the authority vested by articles 7 and 145 of the Law No. 51/1984 on Police Organization (Establishment, Functions and Authorities) and which was approved by the Office the Commander of the Security Forces, and has decided to put it into effect by publishing it in the Official Gazette.

Part 1

General Regulations

Short Name

1. These bylaws are called the Bylaws on the Internal Structure of the Police Organization.

Definitions (1/1984)

2. Unless otherwise specified by the text, for the purposes of these bylaws:

The term "Police Directorate" has the meaning defined by the definitions section of the Law; and

The term "Law" refers to the Law on Police Organization (Establishment, Functions and Authorities).

Purpose

3. The purpose of these bylaws is to define the regions of jurisdiction of the various departments of the Police Organization, its central and provincial

organizations and the service units affiliated with them; to specify the distribution of police officers and public servants among the central and provincial organizations; to ensure coordination between the various units of the organization; and to define the powers and responsibilities of the central and provincial organizations and the service units affiliated with them.

Part 2

The Regions of Jurisdiction of the Departments of the Police Organization, Its Provincial Organizations and Their Affiliated Service Units.

The Main Components of the Police Organization

4. The Police Organization is internally divided into two major components, namely the Central Organization and the Provincial Organizations, in accordance with the country's geographic makeup, population density, needed services and economic conditions.

Establishment and Structure of Central Organization

5. The Central Organization is set up in the capital of the country. It oversees the organization, work, responsibilities and actions of the Police Organization across the country; determines and resolves the problems of the organization; and is structured in accordance with Paragraph (1) of Article 5 of the Law.

Structure of Provincial Organizations

6. The provincial organizations are composed of the following five police directorates and the regional directorates and service units affiliated with them:

- (1) Lefkosa Police Directorate;
- (2) Gazi Magusa Police Directorate;
- (3) Girne Police Directorate;
- (4) Guzelyurt Police Directorate;
- (5) Karpaz Police Directorate.

Structure of Lefkosa Police Directorate

7. The Lefkosa Police Directorate is composed of the directorate and the following service units:

(1) Departments:

- (a) Administrative Police Department;
- (b) Judicial Police Department;
- (c) Traffic Department;
- (d) Immigration Department;
- (e) Fire Department;
- (f) Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Department;

(2) Regional Directorates:

- (a) Central and Suburban Police Stations Regional Directorate;
- (b) Rural Police Stations Regional Directorate;

(3) Police Stations:

- (a) Lefkosa Ataturk Square Police Station;
- (b) Yenisehir Police Station;
- (c) Gonyeli Police Station;
- (d) Alaykoy Police Station;
- (e) Degirmenlik Police Station;
- (f) Haspolat Police Station;
- (g) Meric Police Station;
- (h) Akincilar Police Station;

(4) Police Control Checkpoint:

Ledra Palace Barricade.

Regions of Jurisdiction of the Lefkosa Police Directorate and Its Affiliated Regional Directorates and Police Stations

8. (1) The headquarters building of the Lefkosa Police Directorate is located in the Lefkosa District Office building. The region of jurisdiction of this directorate encompasses the 30 settlement areas enumerated below:

Lefkosa	Minarelikoy	Cukurova	Gurpinar
Hamitkoy	Beykoy	Balikesir	Ikidere
Gonyeli	Demirhan	Duzova	Kirkclar
Kanlikoy	Gazikoy	Meric	Gaziler
Alaykoy	Gokhan	Dilekkaya	Akincilar
Yilmazkoy	Cihangir	Erdemli	Haspolat
Degirmenlik	Yenicekoy	Kirikkale	
Kalavac	Yigitler	Turkeli	

(2) The regions of jurisdiction of the regional directorates affiliated with the Lefkosa Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Central and Suburban Police Stations Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Ataturk Square and Yenisehir and the Ledra Palace Barricade.

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Rural Police Stations Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Gonyeli, Haspolat, Alaykoy, Degirmenlik, Meric and Akincilar.

(3) The regions of jurisdiction of the police stations affiliated with the Lefkosa Police Directorate are specified below:

Sketch I

(a) As shown in Sketch I attached to these bylaws, the region of jurisdiction of the Ataturk Square Police Station encompasses the areas of Hisarici, Caglayan, Insaat Servisleri [Construction Services], Okullar [Schools], Kumsal and Koskluciftlik (marked "A" in Sketch I) bounded by a line which begins at the Kaymakli Police Houses (marked "a"); extends west along the railroad to intersect Bozboga Street; continues westward and crosses Kahramanlar Boulevard; follows the Tren Road and crosses Dogan Street; follows Abdi Ipekci Street passing north of the Peace Monument Circle to intersect Bedrettin Demirel Boulevard; extends north along Bedrettin Demirel Boulevard until point "b" on the sketch; extends west along the Kanli Stream bed and ends at point "c" where it meets the Green Line.

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Yenisehir Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas which remain outside the region of jurisdiction of the police stations of Ataturk Square and Gonyeli and which are marked "B" in Sketch I:

Yenisehir	Ortakoy	Kostantia	Belediye Evleri
Kizilay	Kermiya	Kucuk Kaymakli	Dumlupinar
Gelibolu	Golf Course	Standard Evleri	Hamitkoy
Marmara			

(c) As shown in Sketch I, the region of jurisdiction of the Gonyeli Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas bounded by a line which begins at point "d" at the juncture of a tributary of Kanli Stream and the Kanlikoy Stream; extends east along the stream bed until point "e" where it intersects Kanli Stream; extends east along the bed of Kanli Stream until the bridge "f" across from the propane plant on Sehit Mustafa Ruso Boulevard; extends north along the western edge of the boulevard crossing Dr Fazil Kucuk Boulevard until point "g" on Papaz Stream; extends north along the bed of Papaz Stream until point "h" on the borderline of the districts of Lefkosa and Girne:

Gonyeli	Gocmenkoy
Kanlikoy	New Industrial Zone
Taskinkoy	Prison Area
	Industrial Fair Area

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Alaykoy Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Alaykoy	Turkeli
Yilmazkoy	Ikidere
Gurpinar	

(e) The region of jurisdiction of the Degirmenlik Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Degirmenlik	Beykoy	Demiran	Gokhan
Duzova	Cukurova	Cihangir	Kalavac
Yenicekoy	Minarelikoy	Balikesir	

(f) The region of jurisdiction of the Haspolat Police Station encompasses the village and settlement area of Haspolat.

(g) The region of jurisdiction of the Meric Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Meric	Erdemli
Dilekkaya	Kirikkale
Kirkclar	Yigitler
Gaziler	Gazikoy
Ciftlikler	

(h) The region of jurisdiction of the Akincilar Police Station encompasses the village and settlement area of Akincilar.

(4) The region of jurisdiction of the Ledra Palace Barricade which is affiliated with the Lefkosa Police Directorate, encompasses the area around the barricade.

(5) The region of jurisdiction of the Ercan Airport Police Station, which is affiliated with the Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports Department of the Police Directorate General, encompasses the terminal building, the landing strip and taxiway at Ercan Airport.

Structure of Gazi Magusa Police Directorate

9. The Gazi Magusa Police Directorate is comprised of the directorate and the following service units:

(1) Departments:

- (a) Judicial Police Department;
- (b) Administrative Police Department;
- (c) Traffic Department;
- (d) Fire Department;
- (e) Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Department;
- (f) Air, Sea and Ports Department;
- (g) Immigration Department;

(2) Regional Directorates:

- (a) Central and Suburban Regional Directorate;
- (b) Iskele Regional Directorate;
- (c) Vadili Regional Directorate;
- (d) Gecitkale Regional Directorate;

(3) Police Stations:

- (a) Central Police Station;
- (b) Lower Maras Police Station;
- (c) Yeni Izmir Police Station;
- (d) Bogaz Police Station;

- (e) Yeni Iskele Police Station;
- (f) Yeni Bogazici Police Station;
- (g) Vadili Police Station;
- (h) Dortyol Police Station;
- (i) Beyarmudu Police Station;
- (j) Gecitkale Police Station;
- (k) Tatlisu Police Station;
- (l) Serdarli Police Station;
- (m) Harbor Police Station.

(4) Police Control Checkpoints:

- (a) Two-and-a-half-mile Control Checkpoint;
- (b) Beyarmudu Control Checkpoint.

Regions of Jurisdiction of the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate and Its Affiliated Regional Directorates and Police Stations

10. (1) The headquarters building of the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate is located in the Gazi Magusa District Office building. The region of jurisdiction of this directorate encompasses the 63 settlement areas enumerated below:

Gazi Magusa	Bogaz	Cayonu	Turkmenkoy
Mutluyaka	Mormenekse	Incirli	Vadili
Dortyol	Yeni Bogazici	Cinarli	Duzce
Guvercinlik	Akdogan	Bogazici	Kuzucuk
Korkuteli	Aslankoy	Pile	Tuzla
Kucuk Erenkoy	Beyarmudu	Turunclu	Pirhan
Gecitkale	Pinarli	Altinova	Kurtulus
Alanici	Gonendere	Ardahan	Kurudere
Yildirim	Camlica	Sehitler	Pasakoy
Mallidag	Bogaztepe	Akova	Serdarli
Yamackoy	Kantara	Mersinlik	Gornec
Tirmen	Sutluce	Otuken	Golbasi
Aygun	Nergisli	Topcukoy	Inonu
Koprulu	Aridami	Turnalar	Tatlisu
Ergenekon	Iskele	Yarkoy	Ergazi
Ulukisla	Agillar	Bahceler	

(2) The regions of jurisdiction of the regional directorates affiliated with the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Central and Suburban Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the Central Police Station and the police stations of Lower Maras and Yeni Izmir.

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Iskele Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Yeni Iskele, Yeni Bogazici and Bogaz.

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Vadili Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Vadili, Dortyol and Beyarmudu.

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Gecitkale Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Gecitkale, Tatlisu and Serdarli.

(3) The regions of jurisdiction of the police stations affiliated with the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate are specified below:

Sketch II

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Central Police Station encompasses the area marked "A" in Sketch II, namely the walled area of Gazi Magusa.

(b) As shown in Sketch II, the region of jurisdiction of the Lower Maras Police Station encompasses all settlement areas marked "B" on the south and southeast of a line which begins from the southern entrance of the harbor, extends west along the Fevzi Cakmak Boulevard, passes through southern end of the Peace Monument Circle and extends until the Two-and-a-half-mile Checkpoint along the 15 August Boulevard as well as the Two-and-a-half-mile Police Control Checkpoint.

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Yeni Izmir Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas which are marked "C" on Sketch II and which remain outside the regions of jurisdiction of the Central Police Station, the Lower Maras Police Station and the Harbor Police Station:

Yeni Izmir	Sakarya	Yenisehir	Karakol
Baykal	Ay-Luka	Guvercinlik	

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Harbor Police Station, which is affiliated with the Air, Sea and Ports Department of the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate, encompasses the areas marked "D" in Sketch II in the harbor and the free port zone and the 3-mile offshore zone of the region of jurisdiction of the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate (the 3-mile offshore region of jurisdiction of the Tatlisu Police Station and offshore military zones are excluded).

(e) The region of jurisdiction of the Yeni Bogazici Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Yeni Bogazici	Tuzla	Mormenekse
Kuzucuk	Sehitler	Otuken
Mutlukaya		

(f) The region of jurisdiction of the Iskele Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Iskele	Aygun	Bahceler	Topcukoy
Ardahan	Agillar	Bogazici	Altinova
Golbasi	Kantara		

(g) The region of jurisdiction of the Bogaz Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Bogaz	Boztepe	Yarkoy
Turnalar	Ergazi	Kurtulus

(h) The region of jurisdiction of the Gecitkale Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Gecitkale	Mallidag	Sutluce	Nergisli
Camlica	Akova	Aridami	Yildirim
Yamackoy	Cinarli		

(i) The region of jurisdiction of the Serdarli Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Serdarli	Ulukisla	Gornec	Pinarli
Ergenekon	Aslankoy	Tirmen	Gonendere

(j) The region of jurisdiction of the Vadili Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Vadili	Turunclu	Inonu	Pasakoy
Akdogan	Oruti Ranch	Turkmenkoy	

(k) The region of jurisdiction of the Tatlisu Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Kucuk Erenkoy	Mersinlik	Tatlisu
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(l) The region of jurisdiction of the Dortyol Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Dortyol	Kurudere	Korkuteli
Pirhan	Alanici	

(m) The region of jurisdiction of the Beyarmudu Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Beyarmudu	Incirli	Koprulu
Cayonu	Pile	Duzce

(n) The regions of jurisdiction of the police control checkpoints affiliated with the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate are specified below:

(i) The region of jurisdiction of the Two-and-a-half-mile Control Checkpoint is the area around the barricade at that location.

(ii) The region of jurisdiction of the Beyarmudu Control Checkpoint is the area around the barricade on the bridge at the entrance of the village of Beyarmudu.

Structure of Girne Police Directorate

11. The Girne Police Directorate is composed of the directorate and the following service units:

(1) Departments:

- (a) Judicial Police Department;
- (b) Administrative Police Department;
- (c) Traffic Department;
- (d) Immigration Department;
- (e) Fire Department;
- (f) Air, Sea and Ports Department;
- (g) Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Department.

(2) Regional Directorates:

- (a) Central and Suburban Regional Directorate;
- (b) Western Regional Directorate;
- (c) Eastern Regional Directorate;

(3) Police Stations:

- (a) Central Police Station;
- (b) Harbor Police Station.
- (c) Karaoglanoglu Police Station;
- (d) Esentepe Police Station;
- (e) Catalkoy Police Station;
- (f) Bogaz Police Station;
- (g) Dikmen Police Station;
- (h) Lapta Police Station;
- (i) Camlibel Police Station;

Regions of Jurisdiction of the Girne Police Directorate and Its Affiliated Regional Directorates and Police Stations

12. (1) The headquarters building of the Girne Police Directorate is located in the Girne District Office building. The region of jurisdiction of this directorate encompasses the 50 settlement areas enumerated below:

Girne	Malatya	Goceri	Zeytinlik
Ozankoy	Komurcu	Camlibel	Besparmak
Beylerbeyi	Pinarbasi	Tepebasi	Karaagac
Alevkayasi	Upper Dikmen	Ilgaz	Esentepe
Guzelyali	Edremit	Kordemen	Bogaz
Hisarkoy	Alsancak	Anthos	Agirdag
Akdeniz	Karsiyaka	Gungor	Lower Dikmen
Korucam	Kayalar	Dogankoy	Kozan
Dagyolu	Catalkoy	Yesiltepe	Kaynakkoy
Gecitkoy	Arapkoy	Karaman	Taskent
Karpasa	Akcicek	Sirinevler	Lapta
Ozhan	Alemdag	Bahceli	Karaoglanoglu
Karakum	Sadrazam		

(2) The regions of jurisdiction of the regional directorates affiliated with the Girne Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Central and Suburban Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the Girne Central Police Station and the Karaoglanoglu Police Station.

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Western Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Lapta and Camlibel.

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Eastern Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Catalkoy, Bogaz, Esentepe and Dikmen.

(3) The regions of jurisdiction of the police stations affiliated with the Girne Police Directorate are specified below:

Sketch III

(a) As shown in Sketch III, the region of jurisdiction of the Central Police Station encompasses the area marked "A"--including Dogankoy--bounded by a line which begins in the east at point "a" where the Bogaz Stream joins the sea; extends along the stream bed until point "b" on the bend of the Girne-Lefkosa highway; extends west along the Girne-Lefkosa highway until point "c" where the dirt road to Bozdag intersects the highway; crosses the Girne-Lefkosa highway northward; extends along the St. Hilarion road until point "e" at the summit of the mountain; extends east along the Kavala Stream on the mountain ridge until point "f"; and extends along the Kavala Stream until point "g" where the stream joins the sea.

(b) As shown in Sketch III, the region of jurisdiction of the Catalkoy Police Station encompasses the regions marked "B" and the following settlement areas to the east of a line which begins from point "a" where the Bogaz Stream joins the sea; extends along the stream until point "b" on the bend of the Girne-Lefkosa highway; extends west along the Girne-Lefkosa highway until the point "c" where the dirt road to Bozdag intersects the highway; and extends south along the dirt road until point "d" at the summit of the mountain:

Catalkoy	Besparmak	Ozankoy
Arapkoy	Beylerbeyi	Karakum

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Karaoglanoglu Police Station encompasses the region marked "C" in Sketch III which remains outside the region of jurisdiction of the Central Police Station and the following settlement areas:

St. Hilarion	Edremit	Zeytinlik
Karaoglanoglu	Karaman	

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Harbor Police Station, which is affiliated with the Air, Sea and Ports Department of the Girne Police Directorate, encompasses the harbor area and the 3-mile offshore zone of the district of Girne.

(e) The region of jurisdiction of the Lapta Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Lapta	Ilgaz	Guzelyali	Malatya
Alsancak	Yesiltepe	Karsiyaka	

(f) The region of jurisdiction of the Camlibel Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Camlibel	Sadrazamkoy	Ozhan	Alemdag
Tepebasi	Kayalar	Kordemen	Anthos
Karpasa	Korucam	Kozan	
Akdeniz	Gecitkoy	Hisarkoy	

(g) The region of jurisdiction of the Bogaz Police Station encompasses the region marked "D" in Sketch III and the following settlement areas:

Agirdag	Komurcu	Pinarbasi	Sirinevler
Goceri	Dagyolu	Akcicek	Bogaz

(h) The region of jurisdiction of the Dikmen Police Station encompasses the region to the east of a line which begins from the border of the districts of Girne and Lefkosa extends along the eastern edge of the new Girne-Lefkosa highway until the point it crosses the Davut Stream; extends north along the Davut Stream until the point it joins the Livadya Stream; and extends north along the Livadya Stream until the mountain summit and the following settlement areas:

Upper Dikmen	Lower Dikmen	Kaynakkoy
Taskent	Gungor	

(i) The region of jurisdiction of the Esentepe Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Esentepe	Karaagac	Alevkayasi	Bahceli
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Structure of Guzelyurt Police Directorate

13. The Guzelyurt Police Directorate is composed of the directorate and the following service units:

(1) Departments:

- (a) Judicial Police Department;
- (b) Administrative Police Department;
- (c) Traffic Department;
- (d) Fire Department;
- (e) Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Department.
- (f) Immigration Department;

(2) Regional Directorates:

- (a) Central Regional Directorate;
- (b) Eastern Regional Directorate;
- (c) Western Regional Directorate;

(3) Police Stations:

- (a) Guzelyurt Central Police Station;
- (b) Gemikonagi Police Station.
- (c) Harbor Police Station;
- (d) Lefke Police Station;
- (e) Yesilirmak Police Station;
- (f) Aydinkoy Police Station;
- (g) Bostanci Police Station;
- (h) Akcay Police Station;

Regions of Jurisdiction of the Guzelyurt Police Directorate and Its Affiliated Regional Directorates and Police Stations

14. (1) The headquarters building of the Guzelyurt Police Directorate is located in the town of Guzelyurt. The region of jurisdiction of this directorate encompasses the 36 settlement areas enumerated below:

Guzelyurt	Sahinler	Camlikoy	Suleymaniye
Yayla	Gayretkoy	Cengizkoy	Erenkoy
Akcay	Yuvacik	Gaziveren	Kurutepe
Aydinkoy	Zumrutkoy	Taspinar	Madenlikoy
Guneskoy	Lefke	Yesilyurt	Sirinkoy
Kalkanli	Baglikoy	Bademlikoy	Taskoy
Mevlevi	Yesilirmak	Omerli	Yurukkoy
Serhatkoy	Doganci	Gunebakan	Denizli
Gemikonagi	Bostanci	Yedidalga	Aynikola

(2) The regions of jurisdiction of the regional directorates affiliated with the Girne Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Central and Suburban Regional Directorate encompasses the region of jurisdiction of the Guzelyurt Police Station.

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Eastern Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Bostanci, Aydinkoy and Akcay.

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Western Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Lefke, Gemikonagi, Harbor, and Yesilirmak.

(3) The regions of jurisdiction of the police stations affiliated with the Guzelyurt Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Guzelyurt Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Guzelyurt	Yayla	Kalkanli	Yuvacik
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(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Lefke Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Town of Lefke	Cengizkoy	Aplic	Taskoy
Karadag	Madenlikoy	Camlikoy	Aynikola

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Gemikonagi Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Gemikonagi	Yedidalga	Baglikoy
Yesilyurt	Omerli	Denizli

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Harbor Police Station, which is affiliated with the Western Regional Directorate, encompasses the harbor area and the 3-mile offshore zone of the seashore area within the jurisdiction of the Guzelyurt Police Directorate.

(e) The region of jurisdiction of the Yesilirmak Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Yesilirmak	Kurutepe	Gunebakan	Sirinkoy
Yurukkoy	Bademlikoy	Suleymaniyeh	Erenkoy

(f) The region of jurisdiction of the Aydinkoy Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Aydinkoy	Doganci	Gaziveren	Guneskoy
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(g) The region of jurisdiction of the Bostanci Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Lower Bostanci	Taspinar	Upper Bostanci
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(h) The region of jurisdiction of the Akcay Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Akcay	Mevlevi	Sahinler
Zumrutkoy	Serhatkoy	Gayretkoy

Structure of Karpaz Police Directorate

15. The Karpaz Police Directorate is composed of the directorate and the following service units:

(1) Departments:

- (a) Judicial Police Department;
- (b) Administrative Police Department;
- (c) Traffic Department;
- (d) Fire Department;
- (e) Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Department;
- (f) Immigration Department.

(2) Regional Directorates:

- (a) Eastern Regional Directorate;
- (b) Western Regional Directorate;

(3) Police Stations:

- (a) Ziyamet Police Station;
- (b) Yeni Erenkoy Police Station.
- (c) Dipkarpaz Police Station;
- (d) Cayirova Police Station;
- (e) Buyukkonuk Police Station;
- (f) Yeni Erenkoy Harbor Police Station;

Regions of Jurisdiction of the Karpaz Police Directorate and Its Affiliated Regional Directorates and Police Stations

16. (1) The headquarters building of the Karpaz Police Directorate is located in the village of Ziyamet. The region of jurisdiction of this directorate encompasses the 28 settlement areas enumerated below:

Buyukkonuk	Cayirova	Boltasli
Kilitkaya	Bafra	Derince
Tuzluca	Mehmetcik	Taslica
Kalecik	Yeni Erenkoy	Kuruova
Yesilkoy	Adacay	Pamuklu
Dipkarpaz	Esenkoy	Balalan
Sipahi	Aytepe	Yedikonuk
Ziyamet	Kaplica	Sazlikoy
Kaleburnu	Gelincik	Zeybekkoy
Kumyali		

(2) The regions of jurisdiction of the regional directorates affiliated with the Karpaz Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Eastern Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Dipkarpaz, Yeni Erenkoy, Ziyamet and Yeni Erenkoy Harbor.

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Western Regional Directorate encompasses the regions of jurisdiction of the police stations of Buyukkonuk and Cayirova.

(3) The regions of jurisdiction of the police stations affiliated with the Karpaz Police Directorate are specified below:

(a) The region of jurisdiction of the Ziyamet Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Ziyamet	Avtepe	Boltasli	Kuruova
Gelincik	Elisi Ranch	Derince	Kaleburnu
Taslica	Balalan		

(b) The region of jurisdiction of the Yeni Erenkoy Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Yeni Erenkoy	Yesilkoy	Esenkoy
Adacay	Sipahi	Ay-Serissi

(c) The region of jurisdiction of the Dipkarpaz Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Dipkarpaz	Eleoussa Monastery
Efendiler Ranch	Kordilek
Apostolos Andrea Monastery	Markou and Siga Regions
Ayia Filonas Monastery	

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Cayirova Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Cayirova	Bafra	Kumyali
Mehmetcik	Kalecik	Pamuklu

(e) The region of jurisdiction of the Buyukkonuk Police Station encompasses the following settlement areas:

Buyukkonuk	Kaplica	Tuzluca	Kilitkaya
Zeybekkoy	Sazlikoy	Yedikonuk	

(d) The region of jurisdiction of the Yeni Erenkoy Harbor Police Station, which is affiliated with the Eastern Regional Directorate, encompasses the the 3-mile offshore zone of the seashore area within the jurisdiction of the Karpaz Police Directorate and the offshore area to the north extending until the border of the district of Girne.

Part 3

Distribution of Police Authorities and Civil Servants in the Organization Among the Central and District Service Units; Ensuring Cooperation and Coordination Among the Various Units

Coordination Between the Director General of Police and Departments and Police Directorates

17. (1) The Director General of Police is the most senior officer of the Police Organization and is accountable to the Commander of the Security Forces with regard to the planning, coordination and supervision of police services.

Chart I

(2) As indicated by Chart I attached to these bylaws, the 1st and 2d deputy police directors general, the police directorates, the Political Police Directorate, the superintendents of the Operations and Narcotics Department and the Rapid Deployment Force Squad are directly accountable to the Director General and the division directors of the Central Organization are accountable to the Director General through the 1st Deputy Police Director General in the execution of their offices.

Staff of the Police Directorate General; Chart II

18. The staff of the Police Directorate General is structured as shown in Chart II.

Service Units Affiliated with Division Directorates and Their Staff; Chart III

19. (1) The Administrative Police Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart III.

Chart IV

(2) The Judicial Police Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart IV.

Chart V

(3) The Political Police Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart V.

Chart VI

(4) The Air, Sea and Ports Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart VI.

Chart VII

(5) The Traffic Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart VII.

Chart VIII

(6) The Fire Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart VIII.

Chart IX

(7) The Police School Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart IX.

Chart X

(8) The Immigration Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart X.

Chart XI

(9) The Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Directorate, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XI.

Chart XII

(10) The Rapid Deployment Force Squad, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XII. The staff of this department may be cut or expanded depending on circumstances and conditions.

Chart XIII

(11) The Operations and Narcotics Department, its affiliated service units and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XIII.

Coordination Among Police Directorates

20. (1) Department heads, except the heads of the political police directorates, execute their offices within the region of jurisdiction of their respective police directorates and are accountable to their respective police directors.

(2) Regional directorates execute their offices within their respective regions of jurisdiction and are accountable to their respective police directors through the head of their respective administrative police department.

(3) Police station superintendents execute their offices within their respective regions of jurisdiction and are accountable to their respective police directors through either regional directors or department heads depending on circumstances.

Service Units Affiliated with Police Directorates and Their Staff; Chart XIV

21. (1) The service units affiliated with the Lefkosa Police Directorate and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XIV.

Chart XV

(2) The service units affiliated with the Gazi Magusa Police Directorate and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XV.

Chart XVI

(3) The service units affiliated with the Girne Police Directorate and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XVI.

Chart XVII

(4) The service units affiliated with the Guzelyurt Police Directorate and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XVII.

Chart XVIII

(5) The service units affiliated with the Karpaz Police Directorate and their staff are organized as shown in Chart XVIII.

Personnel Changes

22. Depending on requirements, the Director General of Police may propose and the Police Planning Council may approve increases or reductions in the number of police personnel assigned to the central and provincial organizations.

Part 4

The Powers and Responsibilities of the Central and Provincial Organizations of the Police Organization and Their Affiliated Service Units

Powers and Responsibilities of Administrative Police Directorate

23. (1) The Administrative Police Directorate is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(4) of the Law and the following additional responsibilities:

(a) Formulates and implements plans designed to ensure public order in the country;

(b) Conducts work relevant to the organization of effective police services within the regions of jurisdiction of central, suburban and rural police stations;

(c) Monitors police programs developed to maintain public order and proposes programs which are seen feasible to implement;

(d) Ensures coordination between the Directorate and other organizations and service units.

(2) The Administrative Police Directorate executes its powers in compliance with the orders and instructions of the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.

Powers and Responsibilities of Judicial Police Directorate and Its Affiliated Service Units

24. (1) The Judicial Police Directorate is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(5) of the Law and the following additional responsibilities:

- (a) Forms the service units envisaged in the establishment of the Directorate and organizes work in accordance with the guidelines of its establishment;**
- (b) Manages the correspondence of the Directorate;**
- (c) Formulates guidelines designed to ensure that the staff of the Judicial Police perform their duties and responsibilities across the country in the most effective manner;**
- (d) Monitors and steers judicial procedures closely;**
- (e) Helps and supervises the progression of judicial procedures in very major criminal cases;**
- (f) Organizes conferences, publications and seminars to inform the people about the powers and responsibilities of the Directorate;**
- (g) Provides expert services in judicial procedures;**
- (h) Oversees procedures involving consultations with the Chief Prosecutor's Office; studies and evaluates investigation files to be turned over to the Chief Prosecutor's Office;**
- (i) Prepares periodic statistics about criminal offenses;**
- (j) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Directorate and prepares proposals for their procurement;**
- (k) In cases which are subject to judicial proceedings, provides the necessary information to all personnel to enable other divisions of the organization to engage in auxiliary activities such as search, pursuit and arrest of suspects;**
- (l) Monitors closely scientific developments around the world in the execution of judicial proceedings and implements those which are found feasible;**
- (m) Prepares performance reports on its personnel;**
- (n) Prepares proposals for internal training programs to enhance the adequacy of Judicial Police staff assigned to the central and provincial organizations;**
- (o) Establishes guidelines for coordination between the Directorate and other divisions of the organization and other police directorates.**

(2) The Director of Judicial Police performs the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.

(3) The powers and responsibilities of the service units affiliated with the Judicial Police Directorate are as follows:

(a) The Records Department:

(i) Manages the correspondence of the Directorate;

(ii) Records offenses as required by regulations; prepares criminal reports and periodic statistics on criminal offenses;

(iii) Monitors developments related to the offenses on record and catalogues those which have been concluded;

(iv) Maintains status books on judicial investigation files;

(v) Maintains files for personnel and manages their employment benefits;

(vi) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(b) The Criminal Records Department:

(i) Maintains criminal records as required by regulations on persons who have been convicted of crimes in courts;

(ii) In accordance with laws, bylaws and regulations, issues criminal reports about persons at the request of real and corporate persons;

(iii) Maintains records about wanted and lost persons, stolen and found bicycles, stolen firearms, persons who are barred from owning firearms, fugitives, and stolen and found property;

(iv) Maintains and updates records about persons of ill repute;

(v) Publishes POLIS GAZETESI [Police Gazette];

(vi) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(c) The Legal Department:

(i) Closely monitors lawsuits filed against police actions and maintains a record of their progress and results;

(ii) Consults with the Chief Prosecutor's Office at the request of the Director General of the Police or police directorates;

(iii) Studies and evaluates the files to be turned over the Chief Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the Director General of Police;

(iv) Ensures that the entire staff of the organization is informed about the views of the Chief Prosecutor's Office and/or court decisions about the responsibilities, powers and modes of operation of the police;

(v) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(d) The Investigations Department:

(i) Conducts judicial investigations on issues of special interest to the Director General of Police;

(ii) Helps when needed in the running of investigation procedures conducted by the provincial organizations;

(iii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(e) The Firearms Registration Department:

(i) Prepares permits for the importation of firearms and maintains their records;

(ii) Maintains records on all firearms in the country;

(iii) Ensures that handguns owned by special permits are inspected in accordance with regulations;

(iv) Maintains records about repairers of firearms and ensures that they are supervised in accordance with regulations;

(v) Prepares statistical abstracts on firearms;

(vi) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(f) The Crimonology Department:

(aa) The Photo-Fingerprinting Branch:

(i) Develops an index to enable research and comparisons of fingerprints;

(ii) When needed searches for and investigates fingerprints on crime locations;

(iii) Trains personnel attending the Police School and the personnel of all judicial departments about fingerprints;

(iv) Photographs individuals and items related to incidents, maintains negatives of the photographs and submits the photographs to the court when needed;

(v) Prepares reports about its investigations, comparisons and findings on issues within the scope of its specialization in accordance with judicial proceedings and acts as witness in court;

(vi) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(bb) The Modus Operandi (Determination of Methods of Crimes) Branch:

(i) Studies and catalogues information gathered on criminal offenses;

(ii) Builds and develops an index in its area of responsibility and provides elucidative information for judicial proceedings;

(iii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(cc) The Ballistics and Graphology Office:

(i) Determines whether firearms imported into the country comply with the law and when necessary ascertains whether firearms without warranties were manufactured by a factory;

(ii) Conducts searches and investigations on the location of incidents involving ballistics;

(iii) Builds and develops a ballistics index;

(iv) Examines and evaluates handwritten and typewritten materials for comparison purposes;

(v) Builds and develops a handwriting and typewriter index;

(vi) Educates the personnel of the organization about issues within its area of specialization;

(vii) Prepares reports on issues within its area of specialization and when necessary testifies before a court;

(viii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

(dd) The Bomb Squad:

(i) Conducts on-location searches and investigations in bombing attack incidents and collects evidence;

(ii) Conducts investigations and comparison studies and prepares reports on issues in its area of specialization;

(iii) Testifies before courts when necessary;

(iv) Examines all bombs and explosive found and destroys those that need to be destroyed;

(v) Educates the personnel of the organization and the people about issues in its area of specialization;

(vi) Maintains records about licensed persons related to explosives and ensures that they are regularly supervised;

(vii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Judicial Police.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Traffic Directorate and its Affiliated Service Units

25. (1) The Traffic Directorate is entrusted with the responsibilities envisaged by Article 4(7) of the Law and the following additional responsibilities:

(a) Forms the service units envisaged in the establishment of the Directorate and organizes, steers and supervises their activities in accordance with the principles of their establishment;

(b) Manages the correspondence of the Directorate;

(c) Prepares proposals for training programs and scholarships to enhance the qualifications and adequacy of traffic personnel employed by the central and provincial organizations;

(d) Determines the guidelines to ensure coordination between the Directorate and other division directorates;

(e) Manages the records of personnel employed by the Directorate;

(f) Organizes conferences, publications and seminars to educate the people on traffic issues;

(g) Develops an archive to enable the sound planning of traffic management across the country;

(h) Ensures that all motor vehicles imported into or registered in the country are regularly inspected;

(i) Maintains records on all vehicles operated by the organization and ensures that they are repaired, maintained and protected;

(j) Determines the equipment and material needs of the organization;

(k) Maintains records about expenditures for all vehicles operated by the organization;

(l) Provides expert services in serious traffic accidents;

(m) Provides help and supervision in the investigation of extremely serious traffic accidents;

(n) Gives examinations for driving license and student driver license applicants and issues special driver licenses for employees of the organization;

- (o) Organizes traffic awareness campaigns across the country;
 - (p) Provides special training for personnel who drive police vehicles;
 - (q) Prepares proposals for marking and improving the highways;
 - (r) Studies the investigation files bound for the Chief Prosecutor's Office with regard to traffic accidents involving loss of life.
- (2) The Director of Traffic performs the responsibilities enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.
- (3) The functions and responsibilities of the service units affiliated with the Traffic Directorate are as follows:
- (aa) The Registration Department:
 - (i) Manages the correspondence, filing and accounting affairs of the Directorate;
 - (ii) Manages the employee benefits of personnel employed by the Directorate;
 - (iii) Issues special driving licences for service employees;
 - (iv) Performs various duties assigned by the Director of Traffic.
 - (bb) The Department of Transportation, Maintenance and Driving School:
 - (i) Oversees the transportation of the personal belongings and other transportation needs of police employees transferred to different posts;
 - (ii) Ensures that vehicles operated by the organization are maintained regularly within the framework of a program;
 - (iii) Maintains records on all vehicles operated by the organization;
 - (iv) Provides refueling services for all vehicles operated by the Police Directorate General;
 - (v) Maintains records on all expenditures on vehicles operated by the Organization;
 - (vi) Trains the drivers of vehicles operated by the service employees;
 - (vii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Traffic.
 - (cc) The Investigation and Research Department:
 - (i) Maintains archives on traffic accidents and offenses; prepares road maps and conducts other related work;

- (ii) Oversees the placement of necessary traffic signs on roads;
 - (iii) Organizes traffic awareness campaigns;
 - (iv) Organizes work to offer traffic courses in schools;
 - (v) Organizes conferences, publications and seminars to educate the people;
 - (vi) Prepares proposals on the training of police personnel employed in traffic-related positions;
 - (vii) Ensures coordination among police directorates with regard to patrol and supervision services on main roads in the country;
 - (viii) Supervises and helps in the investigation of serious traffic accidents when necessary;
 - (ix) Studies and evaluates serious traffic accidents;
 - (x) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Traffic.
- (dd) The Department of Vehicle Inspection:
- (i) Inspects the vehicles imported into the country;
 - (ii) Trains vehicle inspectors across the country and assists them in performing their duties in accidents;
 - (iii) When necessary inspects vehicles involved in traffic accidents and prepares reports for judicial proceedings; testifies in court when necessary;
 - (iv) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Traffic.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Political Police Directorate and its Affiliated Service Units

26. (1) The Political Police Directorate is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(6) of the Law and the following additional responsibilities:

- (a) Forms the service units envisaged in the establishment of the Directorate and organizes, steers and supervises their activities in accordance with the principles of their establishment;
- (b) Manages the correspondence of the Directorate;
- (c) Institutes measures to enhance the adequacy of political police personnel in the central and provincial organizations;
- (d) Determines the principles to ensure coordination between the Directorate and other division and district directorates;

- (e) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Directorate;
 - (f) Maintains records of personnel employed by the Directorate;
 - (g) Plans, supervises and steers work to gather intelligence about already committed or planned crimes related to internal and external security;
 - (h) Ensures that the intelligence obtained is expeditiously conveyed to the relevant authorities; prepares daily intelligence reports and submits them to the Director General of Police;
- (2) The Director of Political Police performs the responsibilities enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of the Director General of Police.
- (3) The functions and responsibilities of the service units affiliated with the Political Police Directorate are as follows:
- (aa) The Registration Department:
 - (i) Manages the correspondence, filing and communication affairs of the Directorate;
 - (ii) Manages the employee benefits of personnel employed by the Directorate;
 - (iii) Prepares daily intelligence reports;
 - (iv) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police.
 - (bb) The Department of Domestic Intelligence:
 - (i) Determines countrywide measures to gain prior knowledge about prospective offenses or incidents related to internal security that may occur in the country; steers activities for this purpose;
 - (ii) Evaluates the reports compiled and informs the Director of Political Police immediately;
 - (iii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police.
 - (cc) The Department of Foreign Intelligence:
 - (i) Institutes all necessary measures to gain prior knowledge about prospective foreign-source offenses or incidents related to the security of the country; steers activities for this purpose;
 - (ii) Evaluates the reports compiled and informs the Director of Political Police immediately;
 - (iii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police.

(dd) The Analysis Department:

- (i) Analyzes the domestic and foreign intelligence reports and prepares reports to be submitted to relevant authorities;
- (ii) Institutes measures to train Political Police Directorate personnel in the best manner;
- (iii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police.

(ee) The Liaison Office:

- (i) Arranges communications and cooperation between the Police Organization and representatives of foreign missions or organizations;
- (ii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police.

(ff) The Provincial Political Police Departments:

- (i) Maintain direct contact with Political Police Directorate of the Police Directorate General;
- (ii) Perform their duties and responsibilities in compliance with the instructions of the Political Police Directorate;
- (iii) Each provincial political police department gathers intelligence about prospective offenses or incidents against the security of the state or prospective foreign-origin offenses or incidents against the security of the country within the borders of its region of jurisdiction and reports them immediately to the Political Police Directorate of the Directorate General of Police;
- (iv) Perform other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Fire Directorate and its Affiliated Service Units

27. (1) The Fire Directorate is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(8) of the Law and the following additional responsibilities:

- (a) Forms and supervises the service units envisaged in the establishment of the Directorate;
- (b) Manages the communications and correspondence of the Directorate;
- (c) Institutes measures to enhance the effectiveness of personnel employed by the Directorate;
- (d) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Directorate;
- (e) Ensures that equipment owned by the Directorate is maintained and protected; establishes training programs;

- (f) Prepares and disseminates fire reports;
- (g) Conducts investigations on the location of fire incidents to determine the causes of the incidents and prepares reports for court procedures;
- (h) Determines countrywide measures to prevent fires;
- (i) Organizes conferences, publications and seminars to educate the people on fire hazards;
- (j) Conducts inspections and investigations with regard to fire prevention measures as required by laws, bylaws and regulations and prepares the necessary reports;
- (k) Institutes measures needed to intervene expeditiously and effectively in all fire incidents;
- (l) Prepares performance reports on personnel employed by the Directorate;
- (m) Determines the principles to ensure coordination between the Directorate and other division and district directorates.
- (2) The Fire Directorate performs the responsibilities enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.
- (3) The functions and responsibilities of the service units affiliated with the Fire Directorate are as follows:
 - (aa) The Research, Training and Registration Department:
 - (i) Manages the correspondence and filing affairs of the Directorate;
 - (ii) Manages the employee benefits of police personnel employed by the Directorate;
 - (iii) Maintains archives on past fire incidents and other disasters;
 - (iv) Determines the main causes of fire incidents and related disasters and proposes measures against them;
 - (v) Institutes measures to enhance the training and effectiveness of firemen across the country;
 - (vi) Conducts investigations and studies in fire locations to help the determination of the causes of the fires and prepares relevant reports;
 - (vii) Determines whether fire prevention measures and prerequisites required by laws, bylaws and regulations are being complied with;

(viii) Organizes conferences, fairs and publications to educate the people on fire prevention;

(ix) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Fire.

(bb) The Shop Department:

Performs work related to coldworking of metals, carpentry, automobile body repairs, painting of vehicles, building repair and other technical trades.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports Directorate and Its Affiliated Service Units [as published]

28. (1) The Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports Directorate is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by articles 4(9), 8(8) and 10 of the Law and the Immigration Law and its bylaws and the following additional responsibilities:

(a) Forms the service units envisaged in the establishment of the Directorate and organizes, steers and supervises their activities in accordance with the principles of their establishment;

(b) Manages the communications and correspondence of the Directorate;

(c) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Directorate;

(d) Determines the principles to ensure coordination between the Directorate and other division and district directorates; ensures coordination with meteorology and customs officials whose responsibilities are related to those of the Directorate;

(e) Manages the employee records of personnel employed by the directorates;

(f) Organizes training programs to enhance the effectiveness and adequacy of police personnel employed in the air, sea and ports departments of the central and district organizations and those employed as immigration officers;

(g) Maintains records of marine vehicles operated by the directorates; ensures that they are maintained and repaired; and procures the spare parts needed;

(h) Determines the principles governing the operational methods of police personnel employed by the air, sea and ports departments;

(i) Controls immigration affairs and security in all airports;

(j) Maintains records on all persons entering and leaving the island from air and sea ports and controls such entries and departures;

(k) Maintains records on all aliens residing on the island and inspect and monitors them when necessary.

(2) The Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports Directorate performs its duties and responsibilities under accountability to the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.

(3) The duties and responsibilities of the service units affiliated with the Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports Directorate are as follows:

(aa) The Registration Department:

(i) Manages the communications, filing and correspondence affairs of the Directorate;

(ii) Manages the employee benefits of police personnel employed by the Directorates..

(iii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports.

(bb) The Department of Immigration Affairs (Control and Archives):

(i) Develops and implements a index system for entries and departures into and from the island;

(ii) Maintains records on persons who are barred from immigrating into the country;

(iii) Inspects passengers entering or departing through air and sea ports;

(iv) Maintains continual supervision over immigrants entering the island and determines the persons who violate the immigration laws;

(v) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports.

(cc) The Department of Air, Sea and Ports (Research, Logistics and Shop Department):

(i) Develops and runs a shop capable of maintaining and repairing marine vehicles operated by the Directorate;

(ii) Determines equipment and material needs and proposes their procurement;

(iii) Studies and compiles data on criminal offenses committed in ports and seas;

(iv) Develops and steers measures against violations of the law in ports and seas;

(v) Consults with meteorology and port authorities;

(vi) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports.

(dd) The Department of Airport Security:

- (i) Institutes all necessary security measures in and around airports;
- (ii) Runs police services in and around airports and performs all types of recording and legal procedures;
- (iii) Ensures public order in terminal buildings and aprons;
- (iv) Criminal offenses committed in airports are considered to be within the area of jurisdiction of the police directorate responsible for that airport;
- (v) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports.

(ee) The Department of Immigration Affairs:

- (i) Inspects passports and visas in all entries and departures at ports;
- (ii) Determines the identities of all documented or prohibited persons who enter or depart through ports and informs relevant authorities so that they can take the necessary measures;
- (iii) Implements all immigration laws and related regulations which must be enforced by the police in all entries and departures;
- (iv) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Immigration-Air, Sea and Ports.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Directorate and Its Affiliated Service Units

29. (1) The Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Directorate generally performs procedures related to bookkeeping, personnel, finance, logistics, communications, welfare and other administrative issues and has the following additional responsibilities:

- (a) Forms the service units envisaged in the establishment of the Directorate and organizes, steers and supervises their activities in accordance with the principles of their establishment;
- (b) Manages the correspondence of the Police Directorate General;
- (c) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Directorate;
- (d) Maintains records on personnel employed by the Directorate;
- (e) Determines and proposes the principles to ensure coordination between the Directorate and other division and provincial directorates;
- (f) Provides job-related training for its employees;

(g) Develops and maintains the archives of the Police Organization.

(2) The Director of Administrative and Indigenious Affairs performs the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.

(3) The duties and responsibilities of the service units affiliated with the Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Directorate are as follows:

(aa) The Records and Archives Department:

(i) Catalogues and distributes the incoming and outgoing correspondence of the Police Directorate General;

(ii) Prepares reports and documents on behalf of the Director General of Police for individuals, corporations or organizations in accordance with the Law or other laws and bylaws and regulations issued under these laws;

(iii) Maintains the archives of the Police Organization;

(iv) Maintains a Document Log Book for all incoming and outgoing correspondence related to the responsibilities of the Department;

(v) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs;

(bb) The Personnel and Employee Benefits Department:

(i) Maintains updated books of seniority, alphabetically arranged names, police identity cards and the employment and benefit records and cards of police and civilian personnel;

(ii) Performs preparatory work on registration of new personnel, retirement of personnel, transfers of personnel and examination procedures;

(iii) Ensures that the annual leaves are taken in an organized manner and records annual and sick leaves as well as disciplinary action against personnel and convictions and punishment of personnel;;

(iv) Publishes weekly assignment sheets;

(v) Arranges for the training of personnel at home and abroad;

(vi) Manages all employee benefits of personnel employed by the organization and records their correspondence;

(vii) Prepares monthly and annual activity reports for the organization;

(viii) Provides secretarial services for the Police Services Commission;

(ix) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(cc) The Department of Finance, Welfare and Housing:

(i) Prepares the draft annual budget of the Police Organization and submits it to the Police Planning Council in a timely manner;

(ii) Prepares the paycheck stubs of the employees of the organization; implements all supplemental pay and financial procedures in accordance with the Law and other legislation;

(iii) Prepares and monitors contract bidding procedures;

(iv) Monitors closely construction, repair and maintenance work on Directorate and police station buildings and prepares budgets for needed expenditures; follows up on construction, repair and maintenance work for which funding is approved;

(v) Arranges and monitors procedures such as allocation of living quarters for police personnel and rent allowances;

(vi) Monitors closely the health, welfare and social status of police employees and proposes measures designed to improve social and living standards;

(vii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(dd) The Supplies and Logistics Department:

(i) Determines the clothing, janitorial and office supplies, technical equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel, office furniture and other material needs of the Police Organization and procures them;

(ii) Records the materials and equipment purchased or obtained from other sources as instructed and stores and distributes them;

(iii) Maintains and audits inventory records;

(iv) Distributes arms and ammunition to the police directorates, maintains their records and ensures that they are inspected, maintained and repaired;

(v) Procures the fuel needs of the Police Organization;

(vi) Manages the uniform tailoring and other repair and manufacturing work for the Police Organization;

(vii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(ee) The Communications Department:

(i) Ensures that communications within the Police Organization are conducted in an efficient and expeditious manner;

(ii) Establishes a system to ensure that messages sent by the provincial organizations and other service units are conveyed to the pertinent authorities within 24 hours;

(iii) Ensures the continuity and enhancement of the communications system; prepares proposals for this purpose and submits them to the Director General of Police;

(iv) Maintains regular records on outgoing and incoming messages; ensures the repair and maintenance of telephone and wireless devices;

(v) Provides electrical installation work for police buildings;

(vi) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(ff) The Office of Liaison with the Security Forces Command:

Ensures communications and coordination between the Security Forces Command and the Police Directorate General.

(gg) The Press and Public Relations Department:

(i) Prepares the daily BASIN BULTENI [Press Bulletin] on criminal offenses reported to the police;

(ii) Acts as a coordinator between the Police Organization and the press; ensures harmony in relations between the press and the organization;

(iii) Ensures that relations between the public and the police are maintained at the best possible level; makes social arrangements and organizes conferences, seminars and other activities for that purpose;

(iv) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(hh) The Security and Janitorial Department:

(i) Takes all necessary measures to ensure the internal and external security of the Police Directorate General building;

(ii) Ensures that the inside and the surroundings of the Police Directorate General building are cleaned;

(iii) Steers and supervises the personnel employed by the Department;

(iv) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(ii) The Night Guard Office:

(i) Delivers the messages of the Police Directorate General to the pertinent authorities directly and expeditiously;

(ii) Takes direct delivery of messages sent to the Police Directorate General and conveys them to the pertinent offices;

(iii) Maintains a regular log of all incoming and outgoing messages;

(iv) In emergency situations outside regular office hours, develops measures on behalf of the Director General of Police and informs the Director General about the situation expeditiously;

(v) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Administrative and Indigenous Affairs.

(jj) The Driving License Examiners' Department:

(i) Examines applicants for student driver licenses and driving licenses and issues pass certificates to those who pass the examinations;

(ii) Maintains records for this purpose.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Police School Directorate A.E. 532/85

30. (1) The structure, responsibilities and duties of the Police School are as specified in the Bylaws of the Police School.

(2) The Police School Directorate performs its duties and responsibilities in compliance with the orders and instructions of the 1st Deputy Director General of Police.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Operations and Narcotics Department

31. The powers and responsibilities of the Operations and Narcotics Department are as follows:

(1) The Operations and Narcotics Department organizes operations and investigations deemed appropriate by the Police Directorate General; compiles information, oversees prosecutions and organizes operations on offenses related to narcotics; and assists other departments on such issues.

(2) The duties and responsibilities of service units affiliated with the Operations and Narcotics Department are as follows:

(a) The Operations and Investigations Department:

Runs operations and investigations deemed appropriate by the Director General of Police.

(b) The Narcotics Department:

(i) Gathers information on criminal offenses involving narcotic substances and organizes operations;

(ii) Assists police directorates and other departments in their operations and investigations on violations involving narcotic substances;

(iii) Organizes awareness campaigns to prevent criminal offenses involving narcotics; institutes measures to enhance the training of department personnel in the execution of their responsibilities.

(c) The Records Department:

(i) Runs the correspondence and filing affairs of the Operations and Narcotics Department;

(ii) Manages the employee benefits of personnel employed by the Operations and Narcotics Department;

(3) The Operation and Narcotics Department performs the duties and responsibilities enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of the Director General of Police.

Powers and Responsibilities of the Police Rapid Deployment Force Squad

32. (1) The Police Rapid Deployment Force is organized as a department within the Police Organization and is directly affiliated with the Police Directorate General.

(2) The Police Rapid Deployment Force is based at a location determined by the Director General of Police but may be assigned to any location required by circumstances.

(3) Personnel employed by the Police Rapid Deployment Force are trained to enhance the professional and general knowledge and the physical and mental abilities they need to perform their duties and to learn the techniques and methods related to their responsibilities.

(4) The Police Rapid Deployment Force is used in conditions and circumstances deemed appropriate by the Director General of Police to provide police services which require the use of all types of tactics and techniques as well as arms and materiel in squad-type operations.

Establishment of Departments Within Police Directorates

33. Police directorates may establish service units similar to those affiliated with the division directorates of the Police Directorate General to the extent that they are needed.

Powers and Responsibilities of Departments, Regional Directorates and Police Stations Affiliated with Police Directorates

34. The powers and responsibilities of the departments, regional directorates and police stations affiliated with police directorates are as follows:

(1) Powers and Responsibilities of Departments:

(aa) The Judicial Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(5) of the Law within the area of jurisdiction of its respective directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Oversees, steers and supervises judicial proceedings within the area of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate in accordance with the Law and other laws, bylaws and regulations;

(ii) Oversees, steers and supervises the storage, presentation to courts and discharge of evidence material confiscated in connection with judicial proceedings;

(iii) Manages the Department's correspondence;

(iv) Oversees, steers and supervises the discharge of responsibilities and powers of police personnel working on judicial matters within the area of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and ensures that they comply with the Law and other laws, bylaws and regulations;

(v) Oversees judicial procedures to prevent and to expose criminal offenses within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and to bring criminals to justice expeditiously;

(vi) Takes part in and oversees the investigation of very serious criminal cases;

(vii) Asks for opinions of the Chief Prosecutor's Office through the Police Directorate General;

(viii) Monitors closely the training of personnel involved in judicial procedures;

(ix) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Department;

(x) Maintains records on its personnel;

(xi) Prepares daily criminal offense reports and periodic reports and statistical abstracts sent to the Police Directorate General;

(xii) Studies all investigation files compiled within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate, fills in missing items and completes the investigations;

(xiii) Implements principles of coordination between the Department and police stations in connection with the administration of judicial procedures;

(xiv) Performs other duties assigned by its respective Police Director.

(bb) The Political Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(6) of the Law within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Manages the Department's communications and correspondence;

(ii) Determines and implements principles of running regular intelligence operations at the directorate level and ensuring coordination between the Department and police stations;

(iii) Trains personnel employed in intelligence positions;

(iv) Prepares daily and weekly intelligence reports sent to the Directorate General of Police;

(v) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Department;

(vi) Maintains records on Department personnel;

(vii) Evaluates the intelligence gathered and reports them to the pertinent authorities with proposed actions;

(viii) Performs other duties assigned by the Director of Political Police;

(cc) The Traffic Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(7) of the Law within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Prepares correspondence on issues related to the Department;

(ii) Ensures that the necessary inspections are performed and the necessary measures are taken on the main roads within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(iii) Ensures that traffic regulations are complied with within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate; investigates traffic accidents or ensures that such investigations are carried out;

(iv) Studies all traffic files compiled within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate, fills in missing items and completes the investigations;

(v) Expresses views and puts forward proposals with regard to ensuring traffic order and preventing accidents within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(vi) Ensures the training of personnel employed in traffic positions to enhance their adequacy;

(vii) Directly conducts or oversees investigations of very serious traffic accidents;

(viii) Implements the principles aimed at ensuring coordination between the Department and police stations in the management of traffic services within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(ix) Prepares reports on daily traffic violations;

(x) Maintains records on Department personnel;

(xi) Prepares statistical abstracts on all traffic violations within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(xii) Consults the views of the Chief Prosecutor's Office through the Police Directorate General in the event of traffic accidents resulting with loss of life;

(xiii) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Department; manages its transportation affairs; maintains the equipment owned by the Department and supplies fuel for Department vehicles;

(xiv) Performs other duties assigned by its respective director of police.

(dd) The Fire Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(8) of the Law within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Prepares correspondence on issues related to the Department;

(ii) Trains personnel employed in firefighting services;

(iii) Maintains records on personnel employed in firefighting services;

(iv) Programs the smooth operation of firefighting services; manages and supervises the personnel;

(v) Combats fires and other disasters within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(vi) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Department and maintains; repairs and protects existing equipment;

(vii) Implements the laws and bylaws stipulating fire prevention measures within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(viii) Performs other duties assigned by its respective police director;

(ix) Fire department chiefs perform these duties in compliance with the orders and instructions of their respective police directors.

(ee) The Air, Sea and Ports Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(9) of the Law within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Ensures that the responsibilities specified by the law are properly discharged;

(ii) Prepares reports and correspondence on issues related to the Department;

(iii) Trains Department personnel on their powers and responsibilities and ensures discipline in the Department;

(iv) Maintains records on Department personnel;

(v) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Department; maintains, repairs and protects existing equipment;

(vi) Performs procedures related to incidents within the area of its responsibilities and within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate;

(vii) Implements the principles designed to ensure coordination between the Department and other departments and police stations;

(viii) Performs other duties assigned by its respective police director;

(ix) The head of the Air, Sea and Ports Department performs the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of its respective police director.

(ff) The Immigration Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 8(8) of the Law within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Ensures that the duties specified by law and other legislation related to its responsibilities are performed in an effective manner;

(ii) Prepares all types of reports and correspondence on issues related to the Department;

(iii) Trains Department personnel on issues related to their responsibilities;

(iv) Determines the equipment and material needs of the Department and maintains, repairs and protects existing equipment;

(v) Maintains records on Department personnel;

(vi) Implements the principles designed to ensure coordination between the Department and other departments and police stations;

(vii) The head of the Immigration Department performs the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of its respective police director.

(gg) The Administrative and Indigenous Affairs Department manages the general bookkeeping, accounting, filing, supplies, finance, welfare, housing,

communications, employee benefit and gun registration affairs of its respective police directorate and has the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Manages and oversees Department personnel and determines whether they are performing their duties as specified by legislation;

(ii) Maintains records on Department personnel;

(iii) Performs the duties assigned to the Department in accordance with regulations;

(iv) Ensures coordination between the Department and other service units of its respective police directorate;

(v) Performs other duties assigned by its respective police director;

(vi) The head of the Administrative and Indigenous Department performs the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of its respective police director.

(hh) The Administrative Police Department is entrusted with the responsibilities specified by Article 4(4) of the Law within the region of jurisdiction of its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:

(i) Makes the necessary arrangements and plans with regard to the discharge of the duties specified by law in an effective manner;

(ii) Prepares all types of reports, correspondence and communications on issues related to the Department;

(iii) Oversees the training, discipline and welfare of its personnel;

(iv) Maintains records on Department personnel and regional directors;

(v) Determines the equipment and material needs of its service units and oversees the maintenance, repair and protection of existing equipment;

(vi) Maintains strict control and supervision over its service units; ensures that procedures and actions comply with laws, bylaws and regulations;

(vii) Discharges the powers and responsibilities specified by the Law and other laws, bylaws and regulations;

(viii) The head of the Administrative Police Department performs the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of its respective police director.

(ii) All officers of each police directorate take turns in discharging the responsibilities of their respective night guard office. The responsibilities of the Nicosia Guard Office are as follows:

- (i) Serves in its respective police directorate on a 24-hour basis;
- (ii) Receives directly all messages from service units affiliated with its respective police directorate as well as from the Police Directorate General and other police directorates on behalf of its respective police director and delivers them immediately to its respective police director;
- (iii) Delivers expeditiously the messages of its respective police director to destinations within and outside its region of jurisdiction;
- (iv) During regular office hours conveys instructions and orders of its respective police director depending on circumstances; in cases of incidents outside office hours, ensures that the necessary measures are taken on behalf of the police director, depending on the urgency of circumstances, and reports the incident and action taken to the police director at the first opportunity;
- (v) Ensures that timely and accurate records are kept about incoming and outgoing messages;
- (vi) Performs other duties assigned by its respective police director;
- (vii) Night guard officers perform the duties enumerated above in compliance with the orders and instructions of their respective police directors.
- (jj) The Regional Directorate entrusted with all the responsibilities assigned to the police by this law and other legislation with accountability to its respective police directorate and the following additional responsibilities:
 - (i) Supervises, steers and controls the police stations within its region of jurisdiction;
 - (ii) Monitors whether personnel employed by police stations within its region of jurisdiction are performing their duties in accordance with the laws;
 - (iii) Oversees the training, discipline and employee benefits of police personnel within its region of jurisdiction; maintains records on its personnel;
 - (iv) Submits timely and regular reports to the pertinent authorities about all incidents, actions and procedures related to the police within its region of jurisdiction;
 - (v) Cooperates with local governments, public institutions and organizations within its region of jurisdiction;
 - (vi) Establishes cooperation with neighboring regional officials;
 - (vii) Performs other duties assigned by its respective police director.
- (kk) The Police Station Superintendent is entrusted with the duties and responsibilities assigned to the police by laws and legislation within his

region of jurisdiction with accountability to his respective regional director and the following additional responsibilities:

- (i) Governs, steers and supervises the police stations in his jurisdiction;
- (ii) Monitors police personnel employed in police stations in his region of jurisdiction to ensure that they are performing their duties in accordance with laws;
- (iii) Ensures cooperation among police personnel in police stations within his region of jurisdiction and oversees their training, discipline and employee benefits;
- (iv) Monitors, studies and reports to pertinent authorities in a timely manner all incidents related to the police in the regions of jurisdictions of police stations within his region of jurisdiction;
- (v) Cooperates with local governments and public institutions and organizations in the regions of jurisdiction of police stations within his region of jurisdiction;

Part 6 [as published; no Part 5]

Final Rules

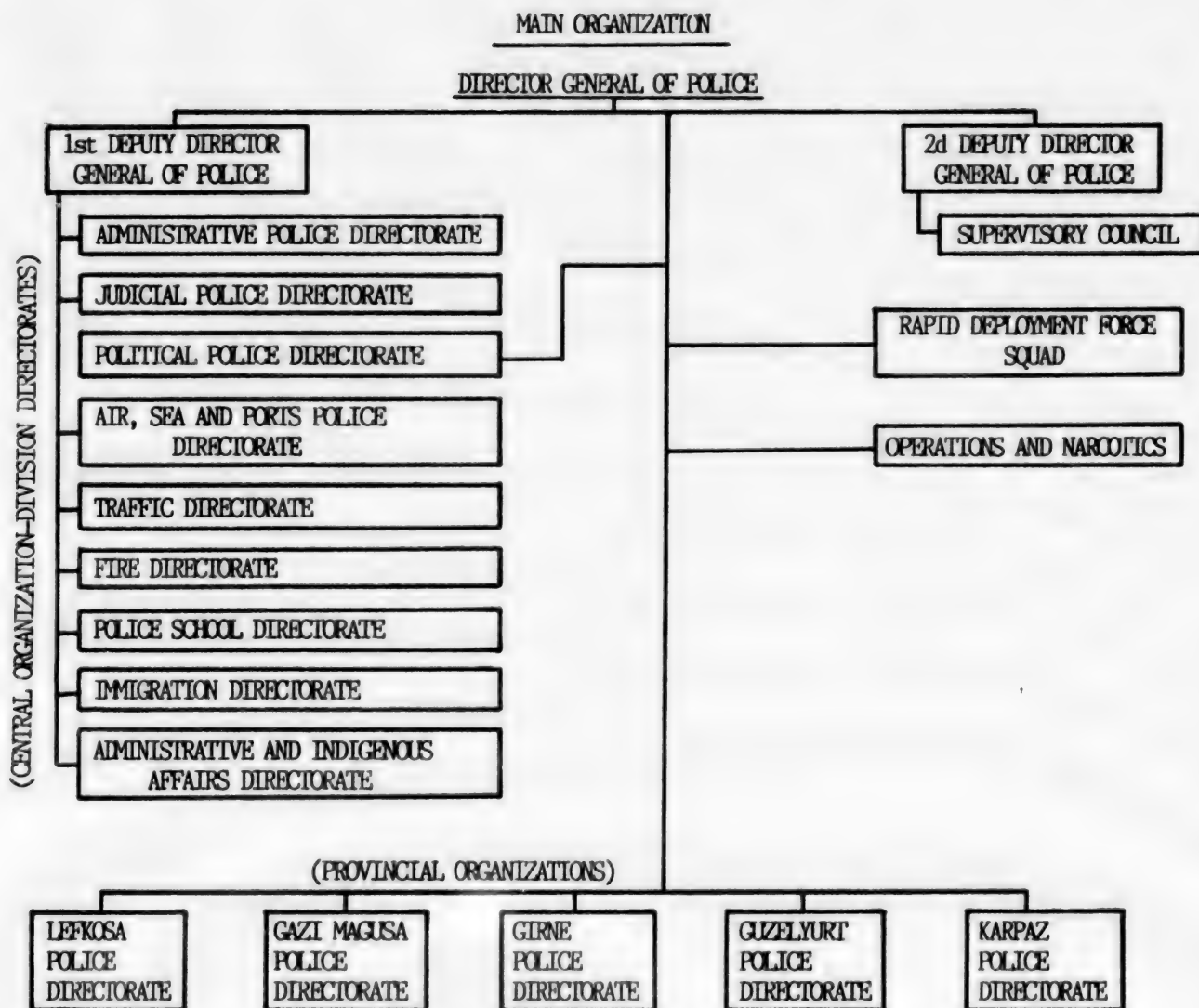
Power of Execution

35. These bylaws are executed by the Director General of Police.

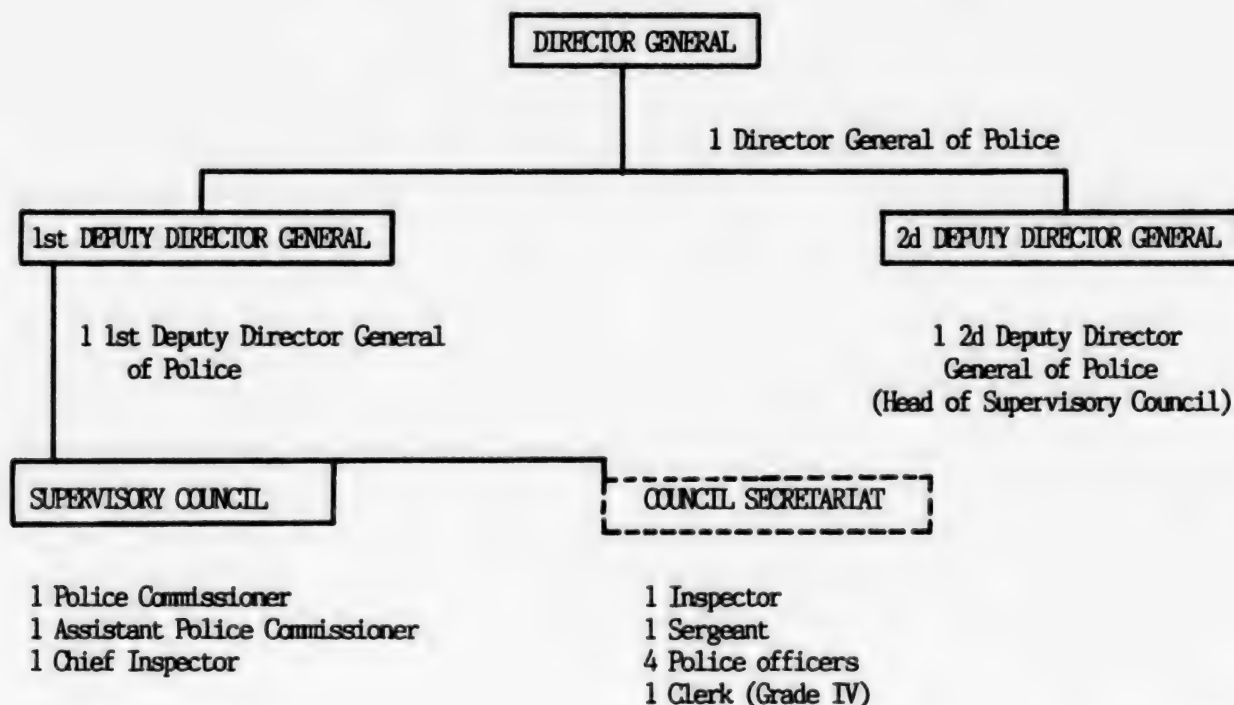
Date of Effectiveness

36. These bylaws go into effect on the day they are published in the Official Gazette.

CHART I
(Article 17(2))



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE POLICE DIRECTORATE GENERAL



GENERAL STAFF

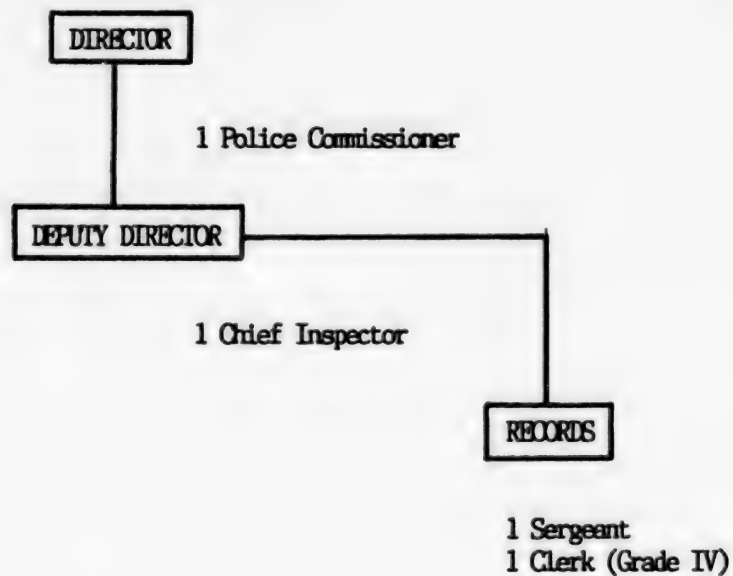
POLICE

1 Director General of Police
2 Deputy Directors General of Police
1 Police Commissioner
1 Assistant Police Commissioner
1 Chief Inspector
1 Inspector
1 Sergeant
4 Police Officers
12 Total

CIVILIAN

1 Clerk (Grade IV)
1 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE DIRECTORATE



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
1 Chief Inspector
1 Sergeant

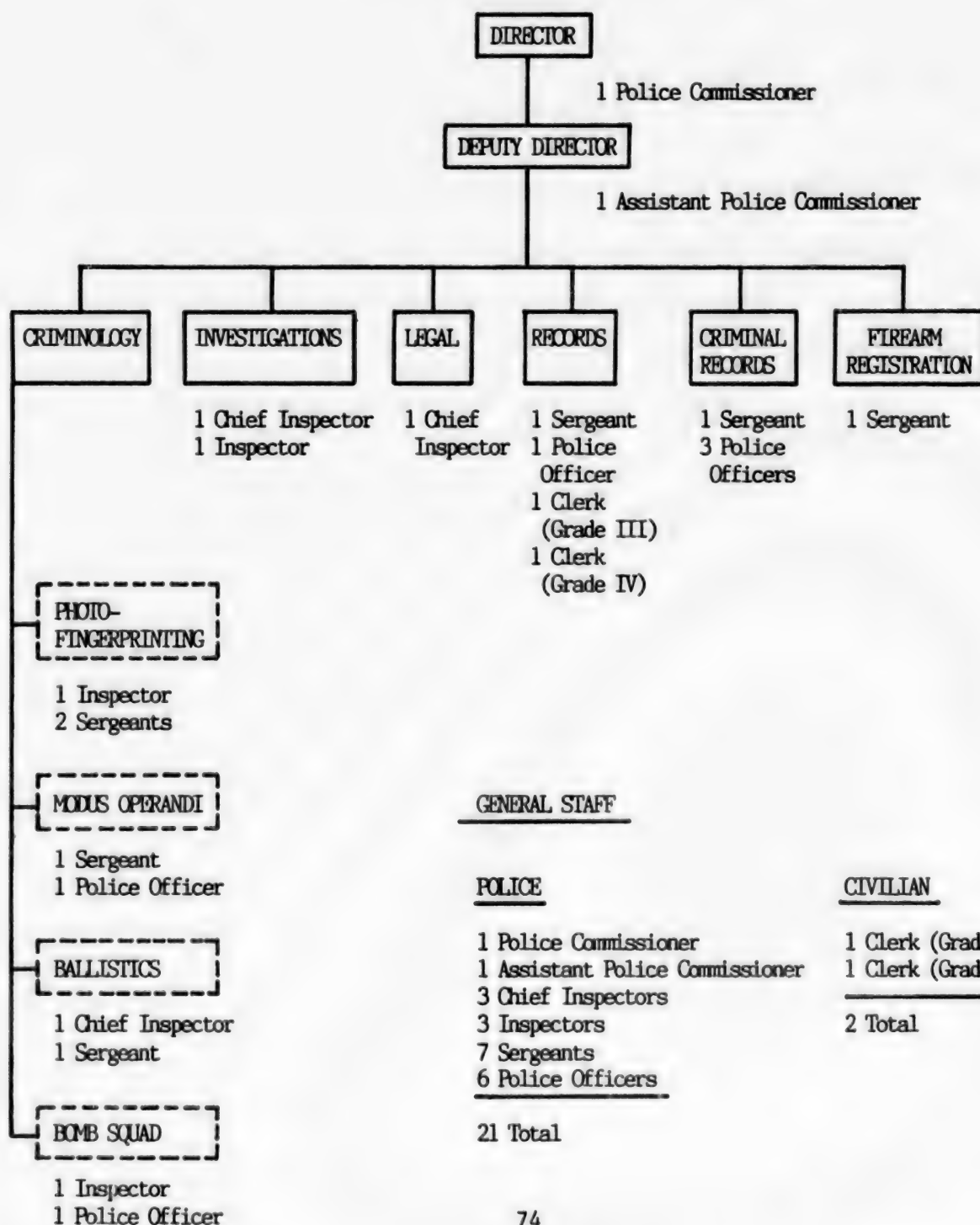
3 Total

CIVILIAN

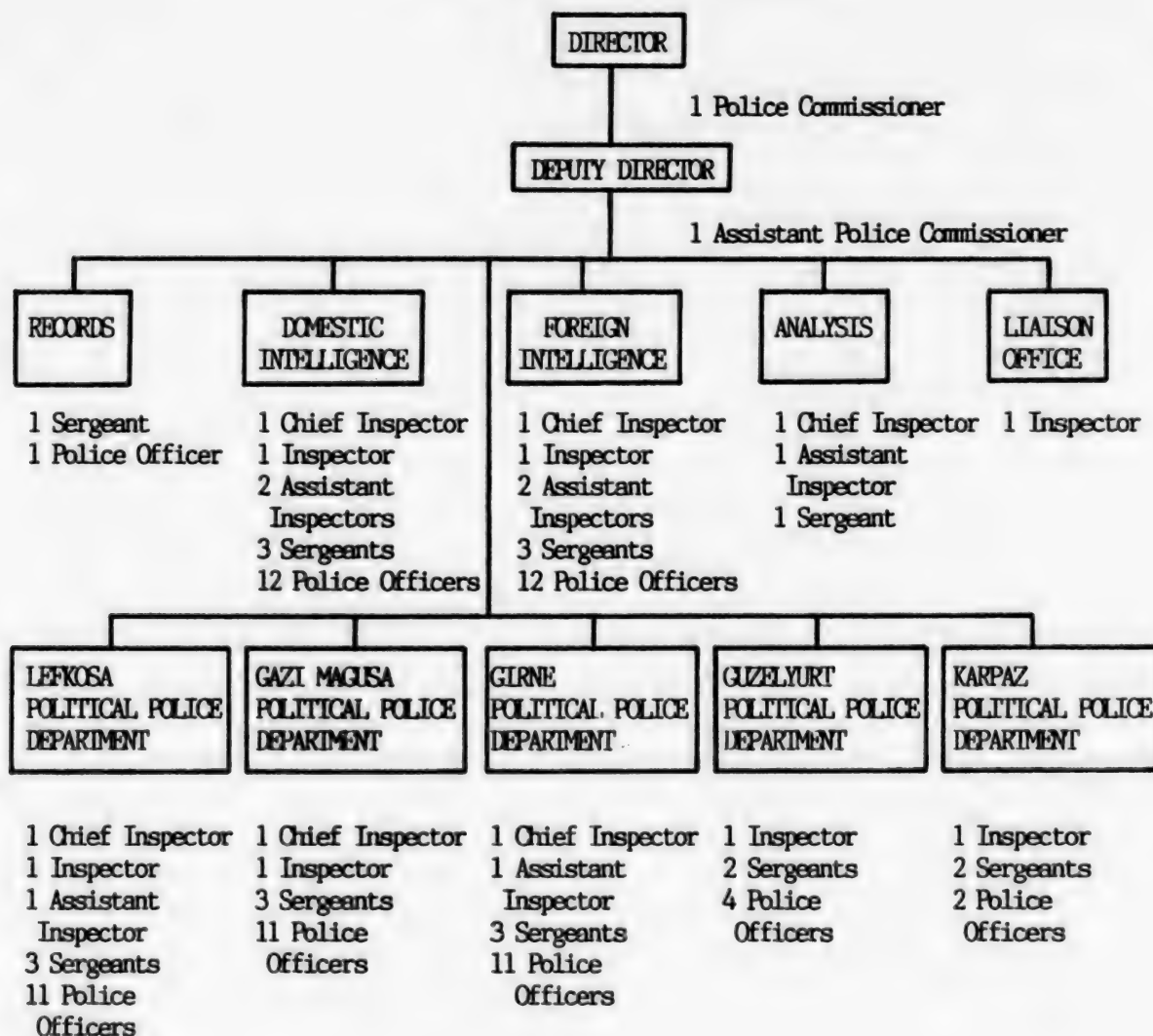
1 Clerk (Grade IV)

1 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE JUDICIAL POLICE DIRECTORATE



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE POLITICAL POLICE DIRECTORATE

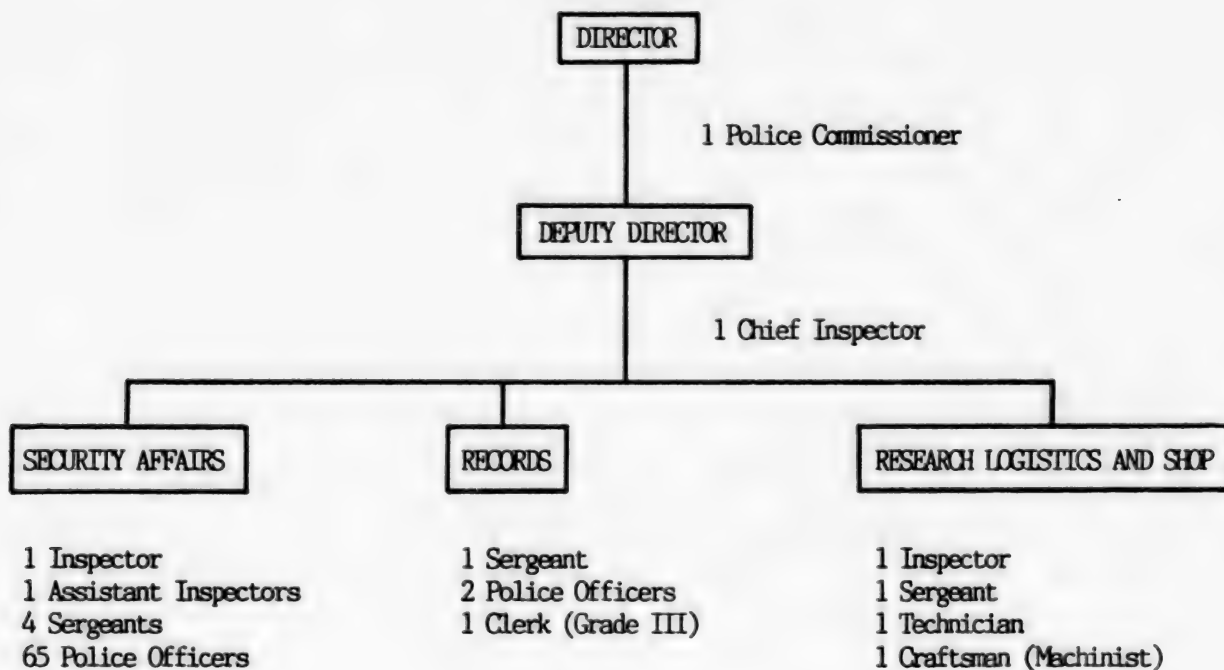


GENERAL STAFF

1 Police Commissioner
1 Assistant Police Commissioner
6 Chief Inspectors
7 Inspectors
7 Assistant Inspectors
21 Sergeants
64 Police Officers

107 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE AIR, SEA AND PORTS DIRECTORATE



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
1 Chief Inspector
2 Inspectors
3 Assistant Inspectors
6 Sergeants
67 Police Officers

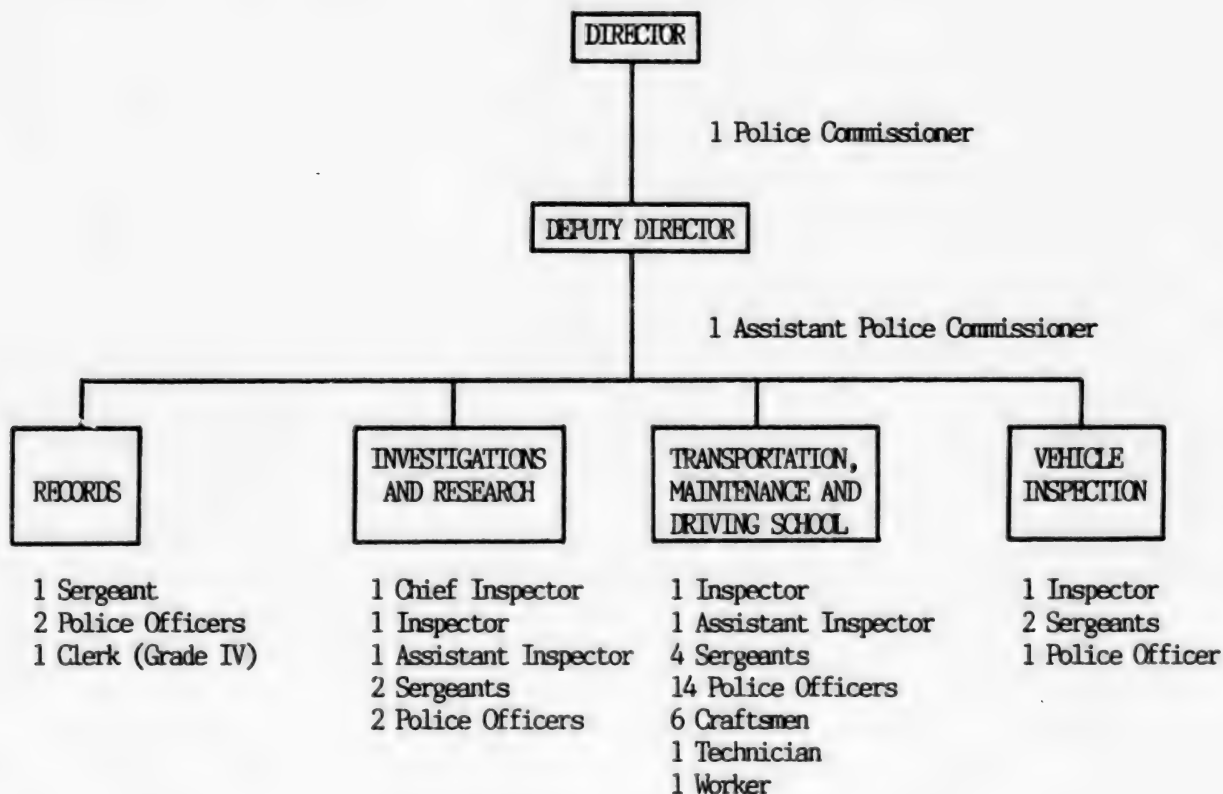
80 Total

CIVILIAN

1 Clerk (Grade III)
1 Technician
1 Craftsman (Machinist)

3 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE TRAFFIC DIRECTORATE



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
1 Assistant Police Commissioner
1 Chief Inspector
3 Inspectors
2 Assistant Inspectors
9 Sergeants
19 Police Officers

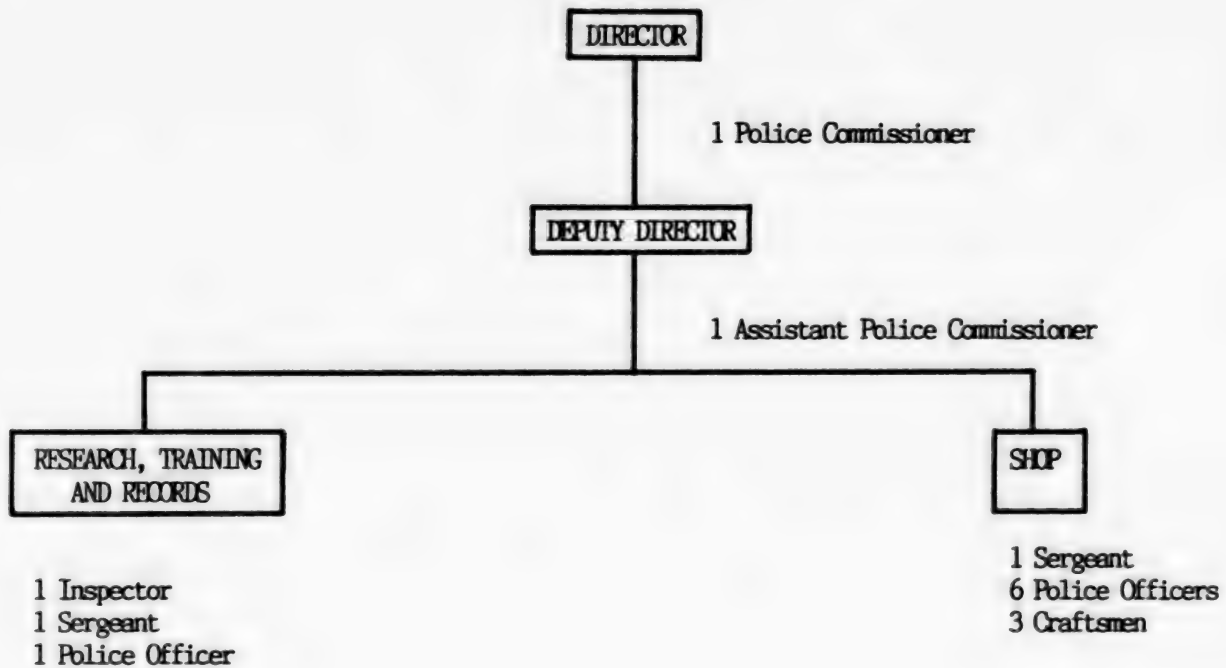
36 Total

CIVILIAN

1 Clerk (Grade IV)
1 Technician
6 Craftsmen
1 Worker

9 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE FIRE DIRECTORATE



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
1 Assistant Police Commissioner
1 Inspector
2 Sergeants
7 Police Officers

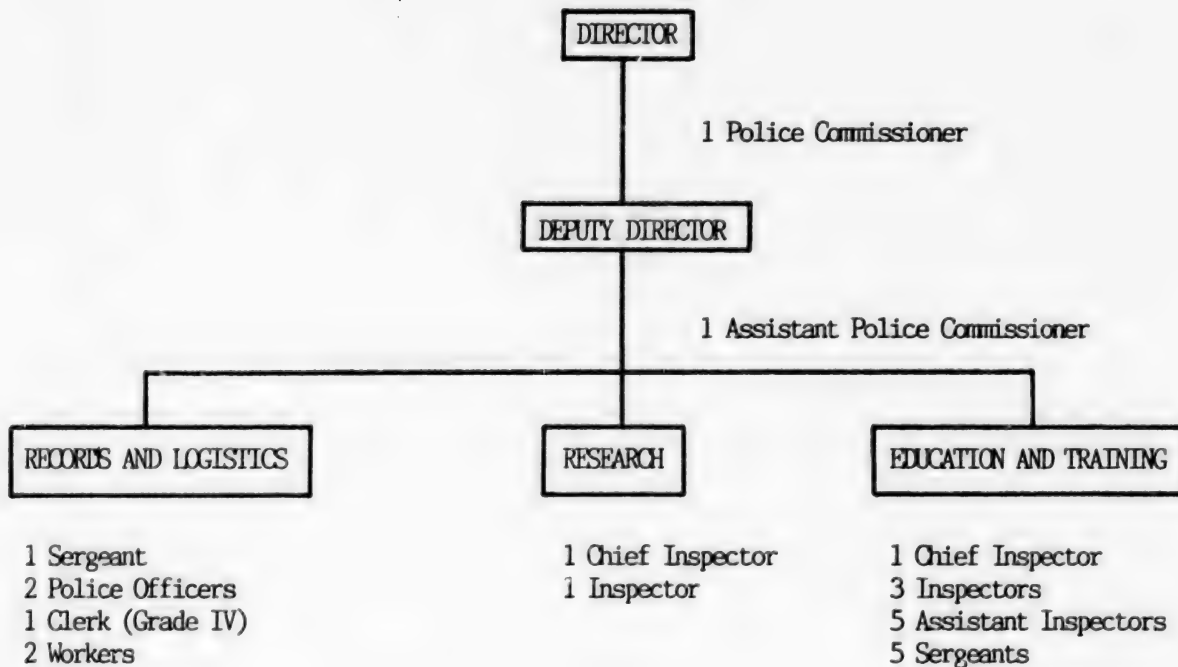
12 Total

CIVILIAN

3 Craftsmen

3 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE POLICE SCHOOL



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
1 Assistant Police Commissioner
2 Chief Inspectors
4 Inspectors
5 Assistant Inspectors
6 Sergeants
2 Police Officers

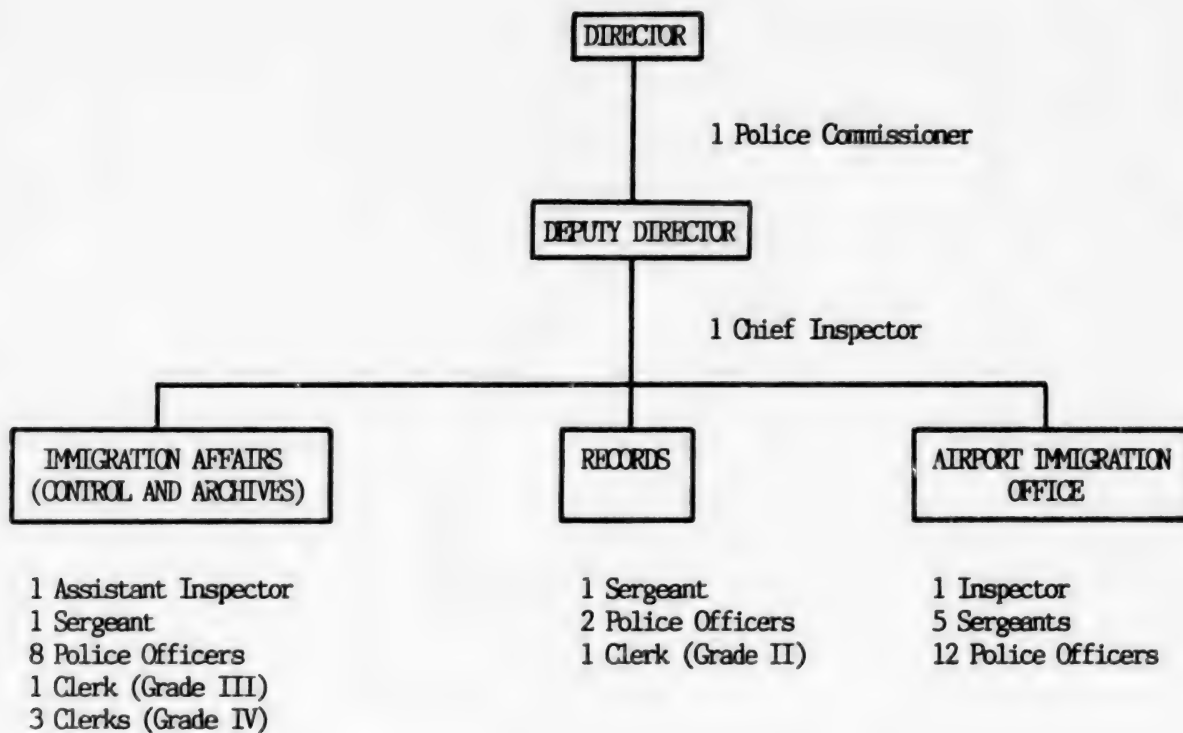
21 Total

CIVILIAN

1 Clerk (Grade IV)
2 Workers

3 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE IMMIGRATION DIRECTORATE



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

- 1 Police Commissioner
- 1 Chief Inspector
- 1 Inspector
- 1 Assistant Inspector
- 7 Sergeants
- 22 Police Officers

33 Total

CIVILIAN

- 1 Clerk (Grade II)
- 1 Clerk (Grade III)
- 3 Clerks (Grade IV)

5 Total

GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
2 Assistant Police Commissioners
7 Chief Inspectors
3 Inspectors
3 Assistant Inspectors
17 Sergeants
50 Police Officers

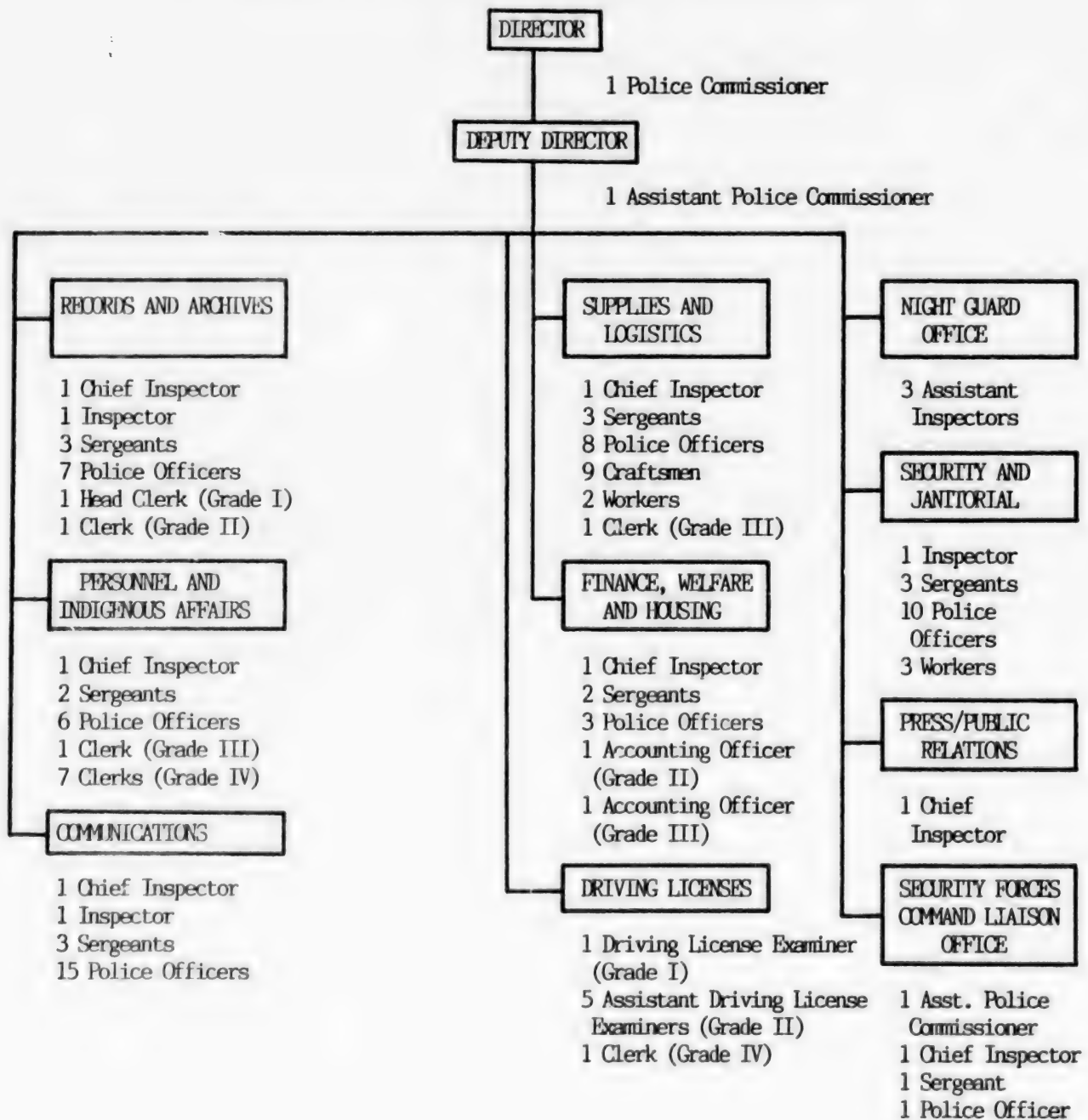
83 Total

CIVILIAN

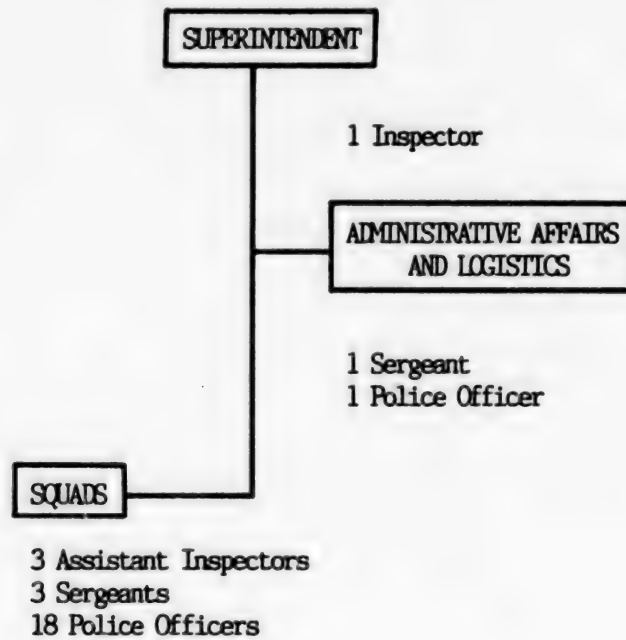
1 Driving License Inspector (Grade I)
5 Asst. Driving License Inspectors (Grade II)
1 Head Clerk (Grade I)
1 Clerk (Grade II)
2 Clerks (Grade III)
8 Clerks (Grade IV)
1 Accounting Officer (Grade II)
1 Accounting Officer (Grade III)
5 Workers
9 Craftsmen

34 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE SQUAD



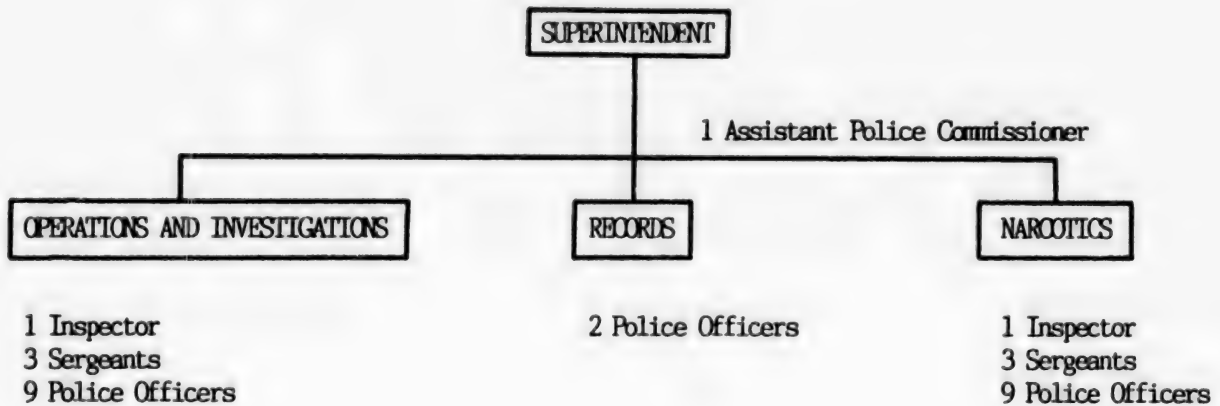
GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Inspector
3 Assistant Inspectors
4 Sergeants
19 Police Officers

27 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE OPERATIONS AND NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT

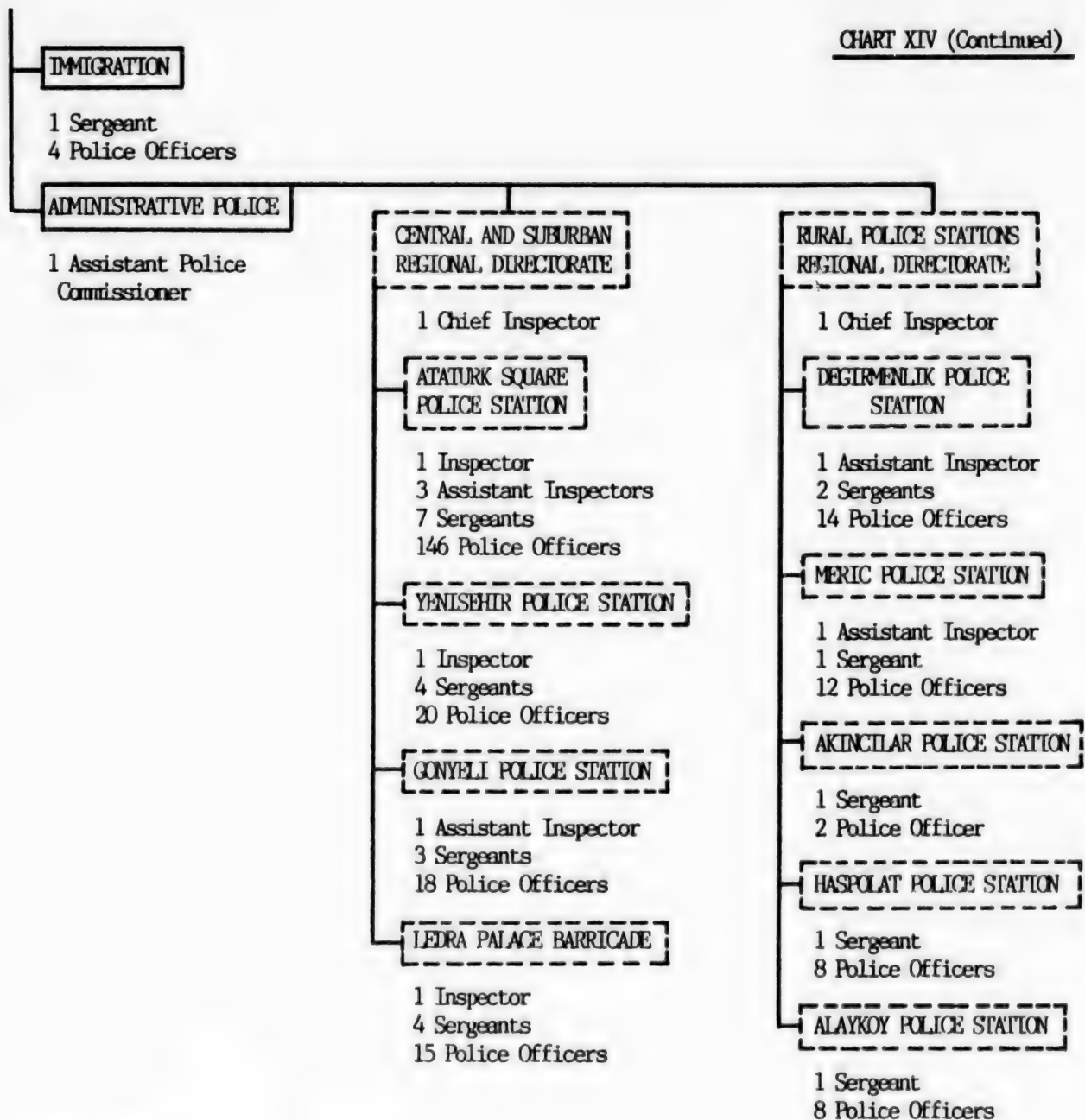


GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Assistant Police Commissioner
2 Inspectors
6 Sergeants
20 Police Officers

29 Total



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
 3 Assistant Police Commissioner
 6 Chief Inspectors
 8 Inspectors
 16 Assistant Inspectors
 53 Sergeants
 376 Police Officers

463 Total

CIVILIAN

5 Clerks (Grade IV)
 2 Craftsmen (Machinist)
 3 Workers

10 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE LEFKOSA POLICE DIRECTORATE

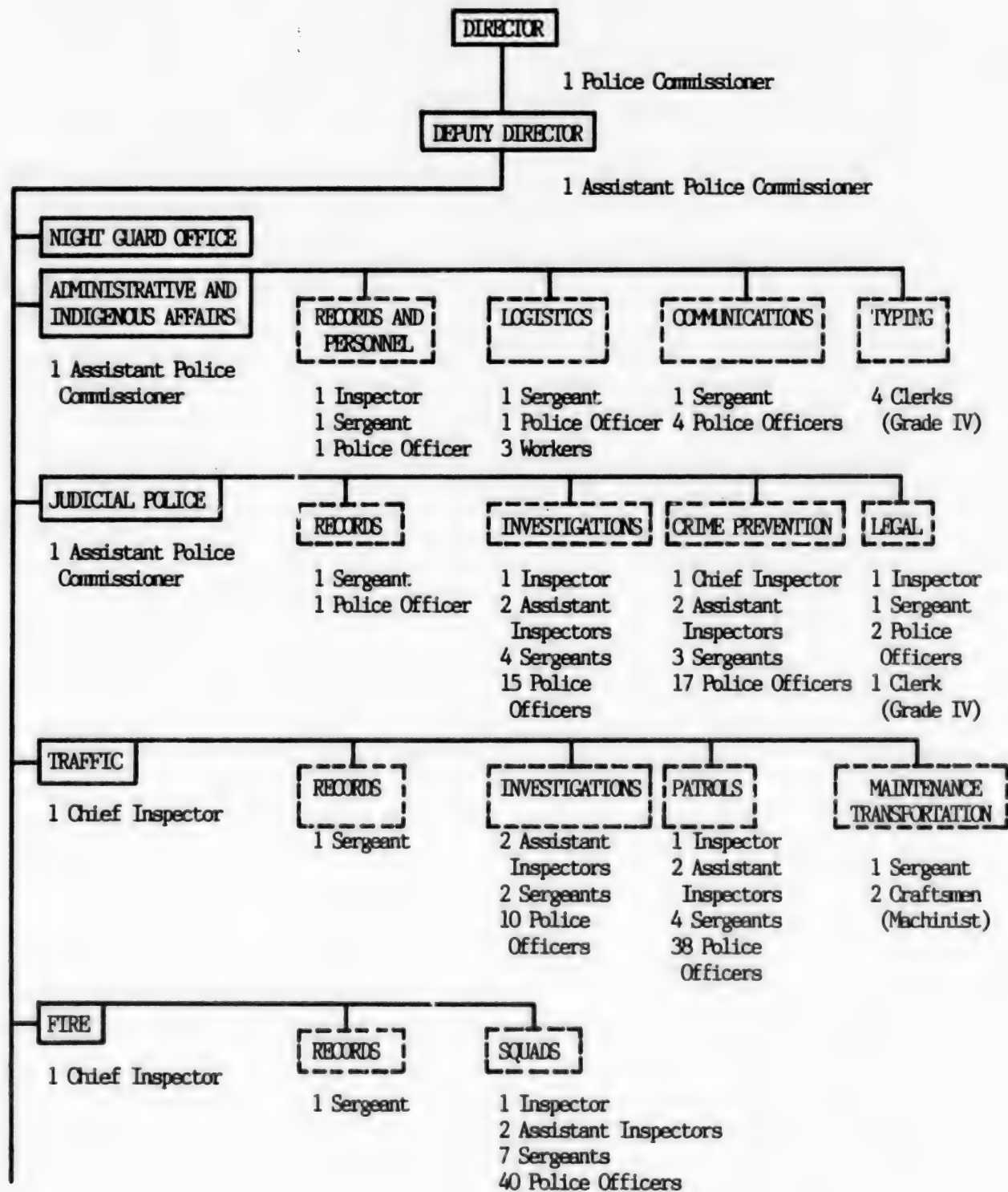
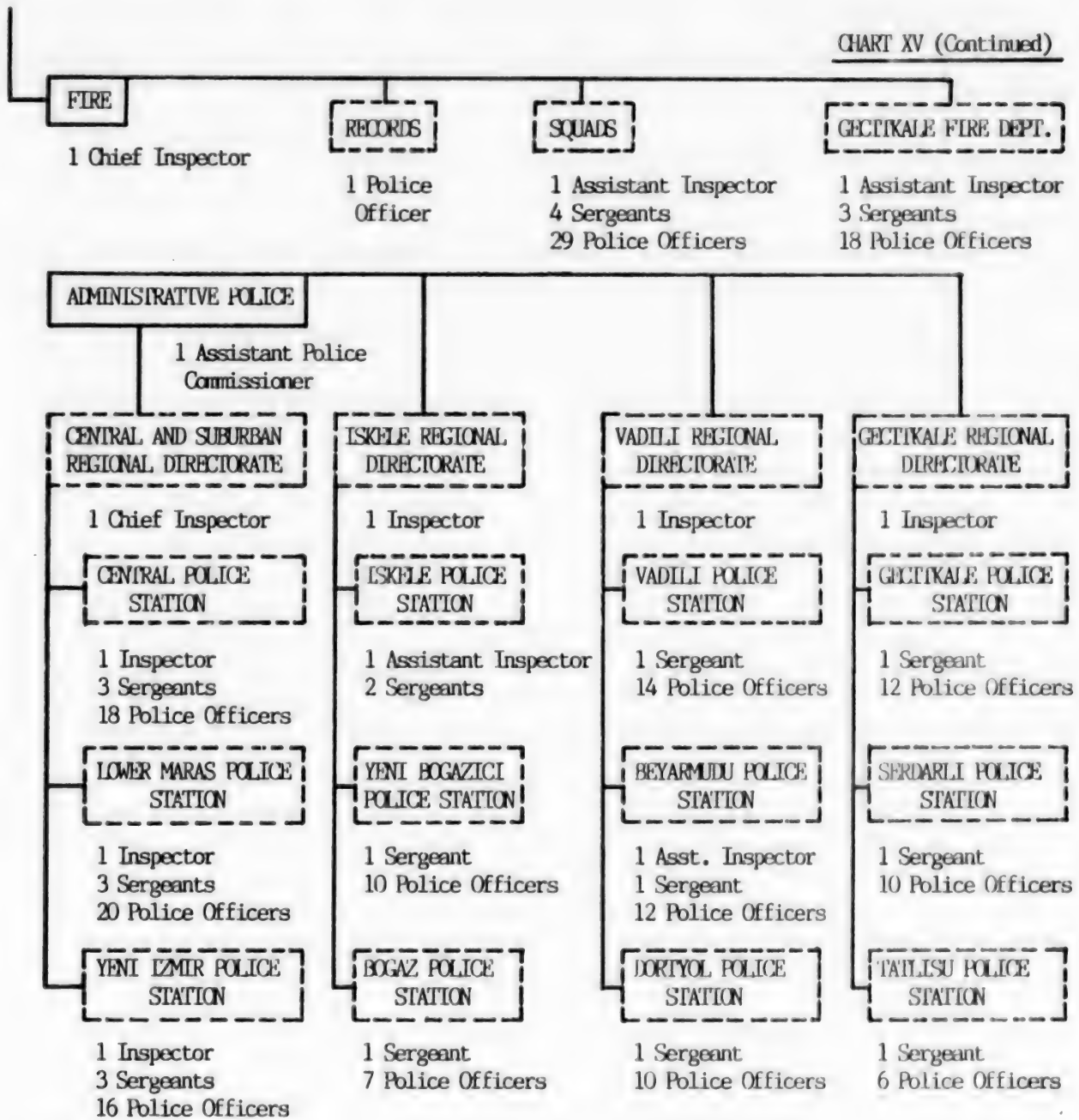


CHART XV (Continued)



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
 3 Assistant Police Commissioners
 6 Chief Inspectors
 8 Inspectors
 17 Assistant Inspectors
 56 Sergeants
 300 Police Officers

391 Total

CIVILIAN

4 Clerks (Grade IV)
 2 Craftsmen (Machinist)
 2 Workers

8 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE GAZI MAGUSA POLICE DIRECTORATE

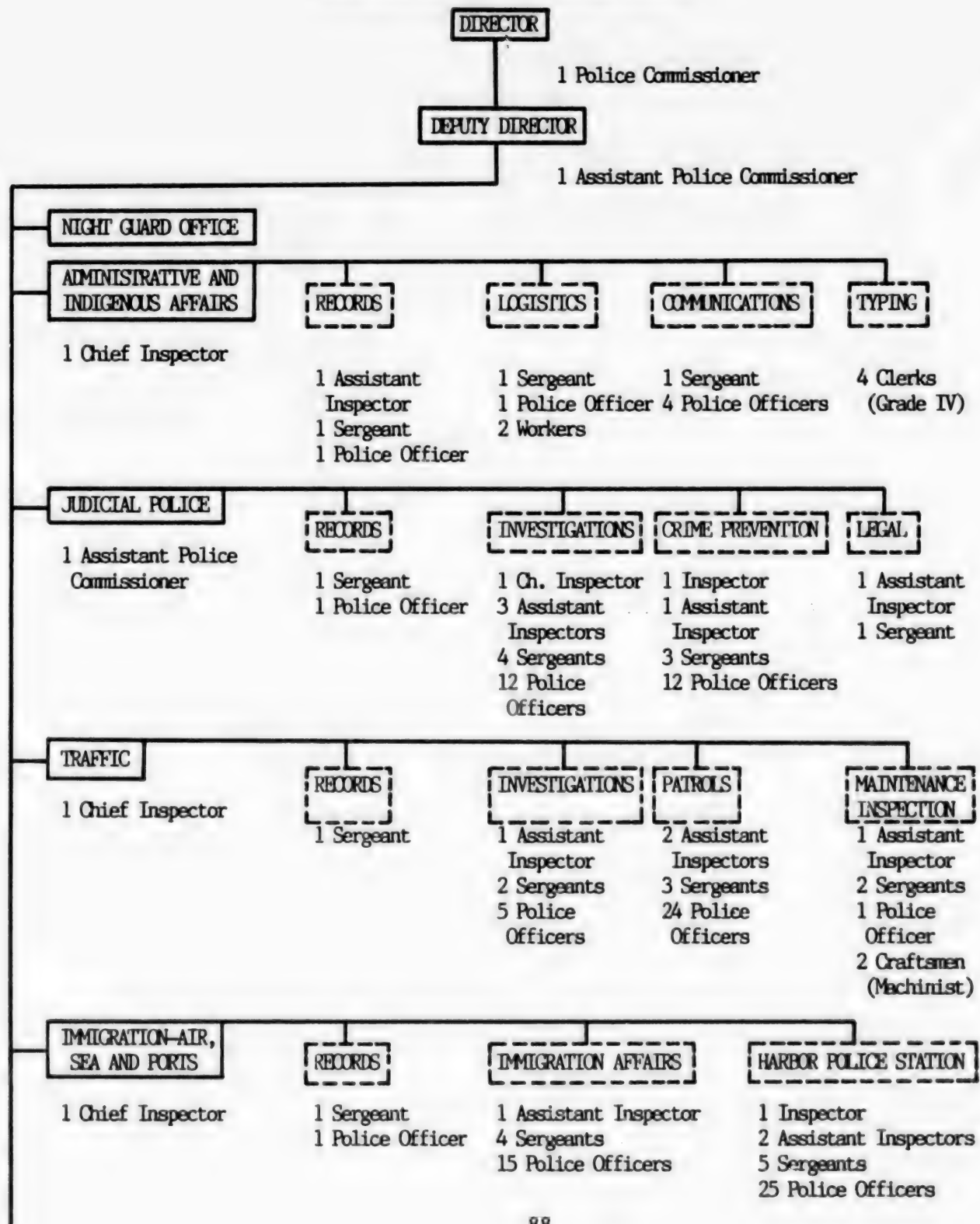
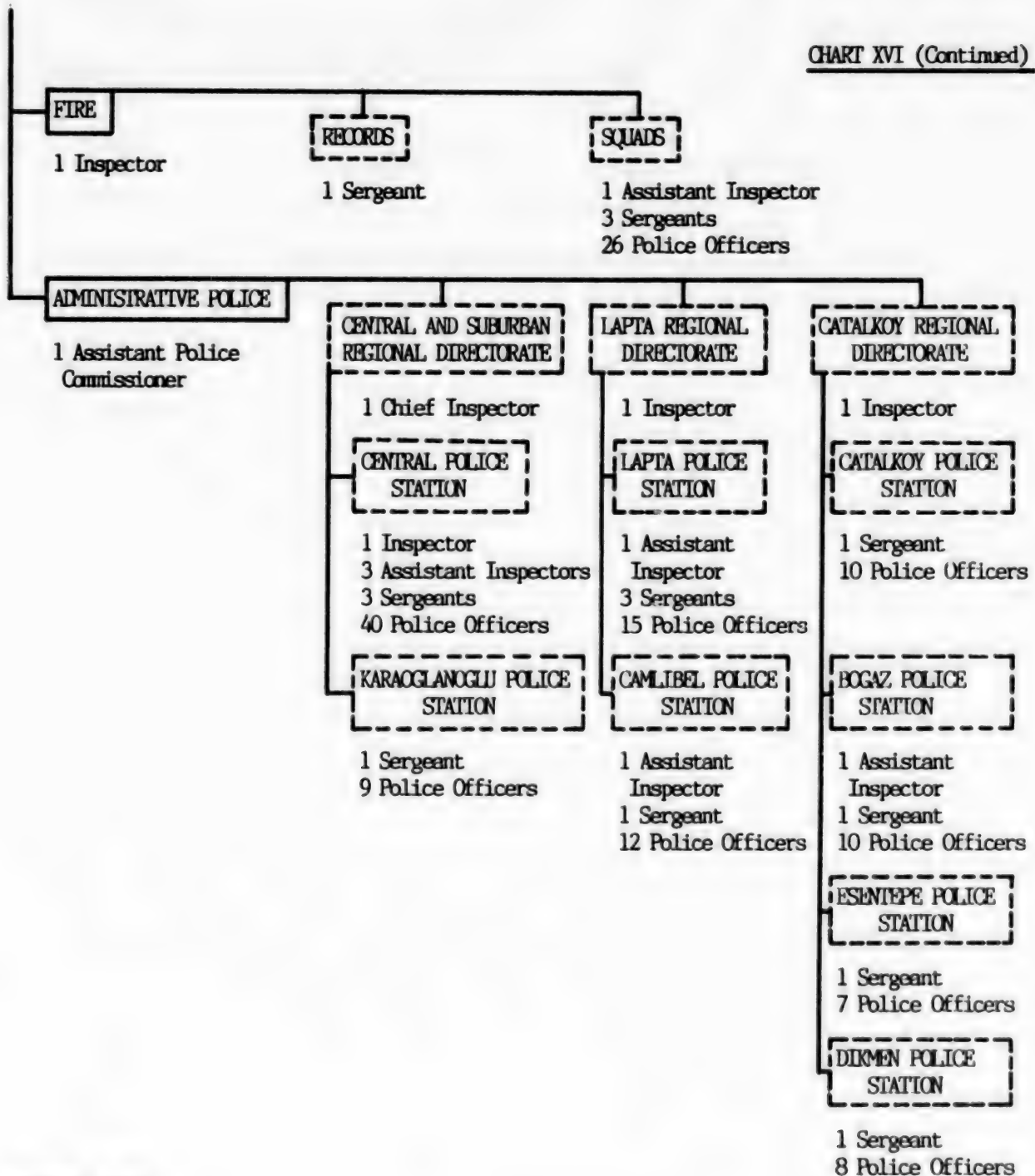


CHART XVI (Continued)



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
 2 Assistant Police Commissioners
 4 Chief Inspectors
 8 Inspectors
 11 Assistant Inspectors
 42 Sergeants
 233 Police Officers

301 Total

CIVILIAN

3 Clerks (Grade IV)
 2 Craftsmen (Machinist)
 2 Workers

7 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE GIRNE POLICE DIRECTORATE

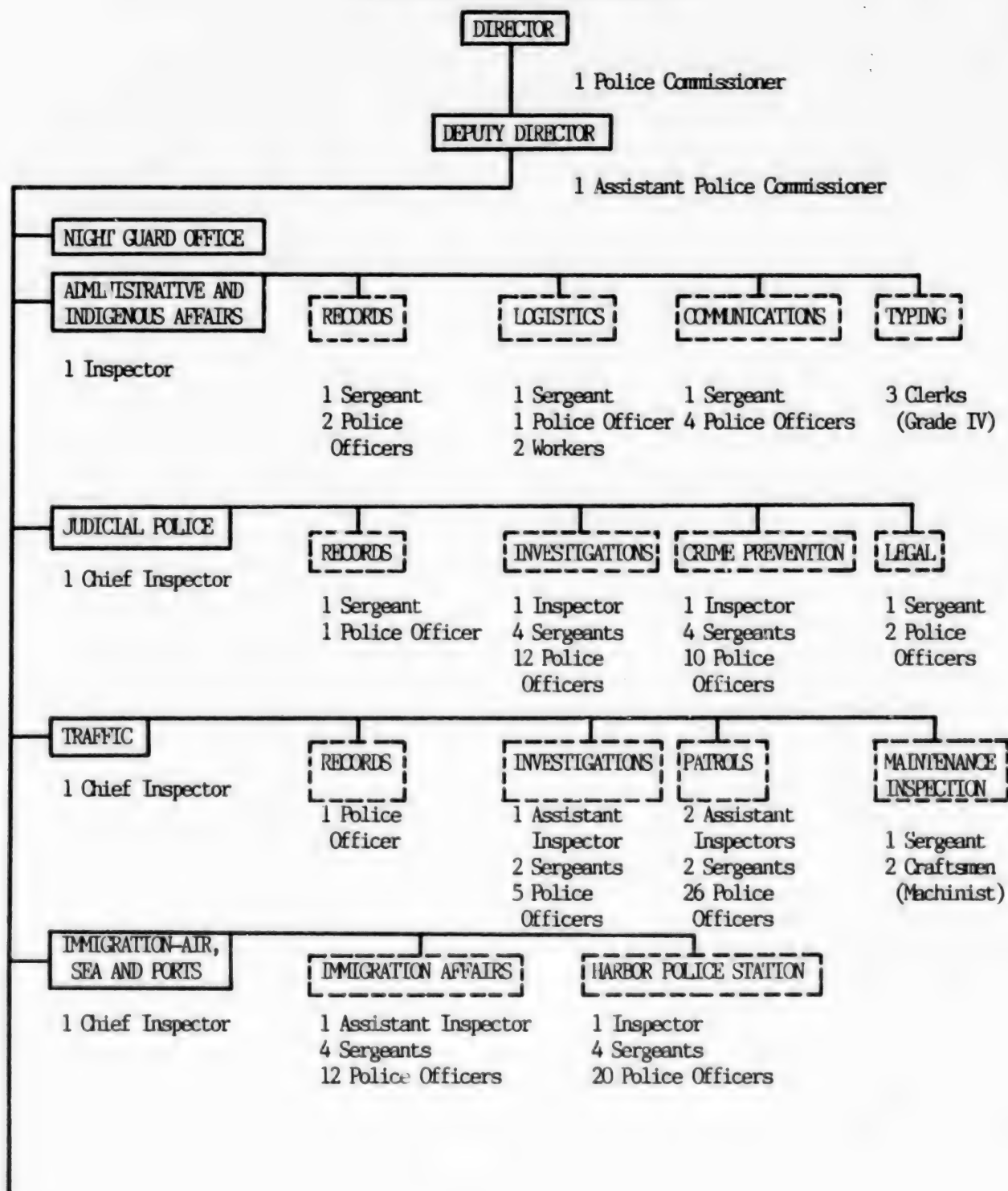
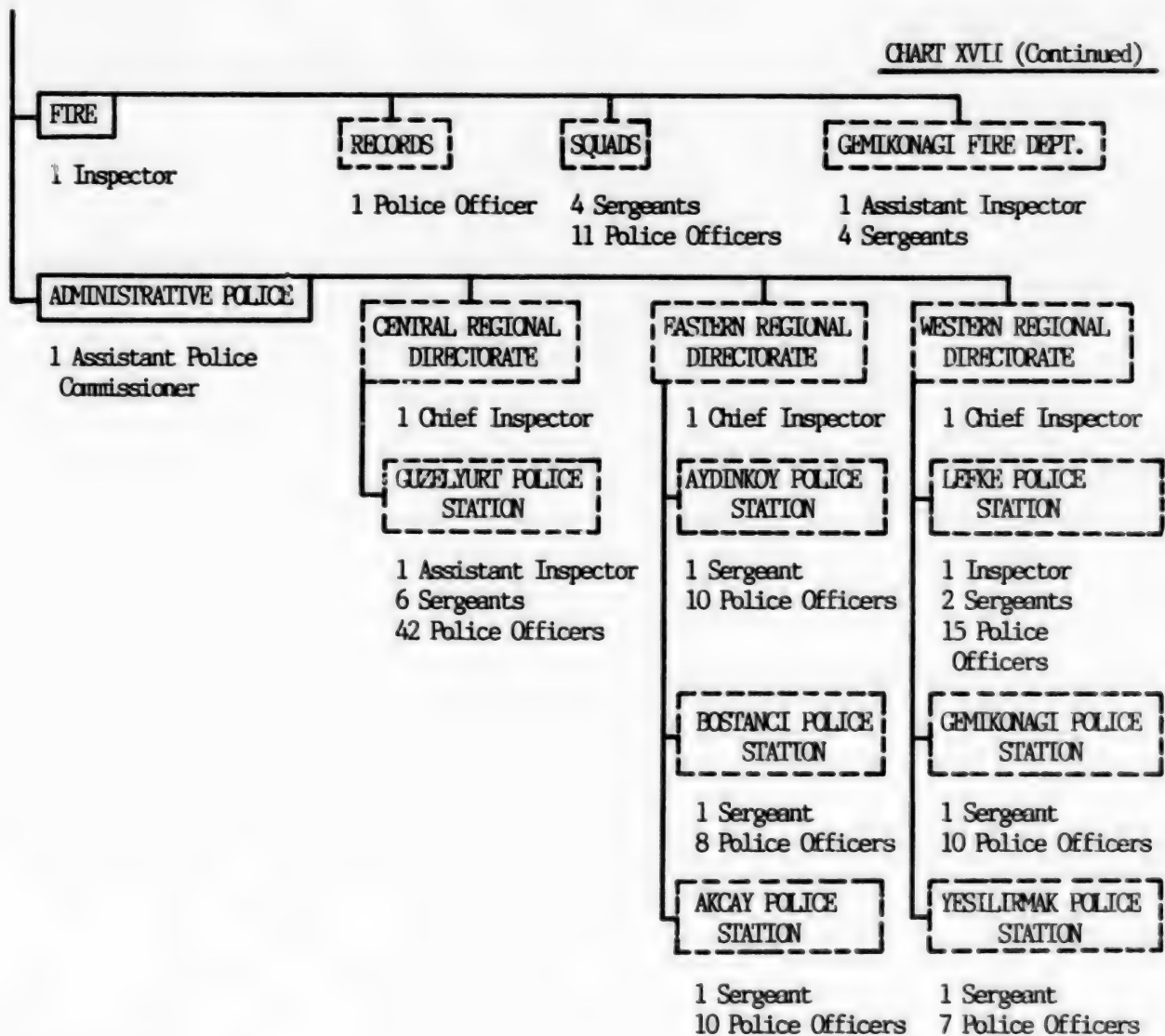


CHART XVII (Continued)



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Police Commissioner
 2 Assistant Police Commissioners
 4 Chief Inspectors
 5 Inspectors
 7 Assistant Inspectors
 42 Sergeants
 190 Police Officers

251 Total

CIVILIAN

3 Clerks (Grade IV)
 2 Craftsmen (Machinist)
 2 Workers

7 Total

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE GUZELYURT POLICE DIRECTORATE

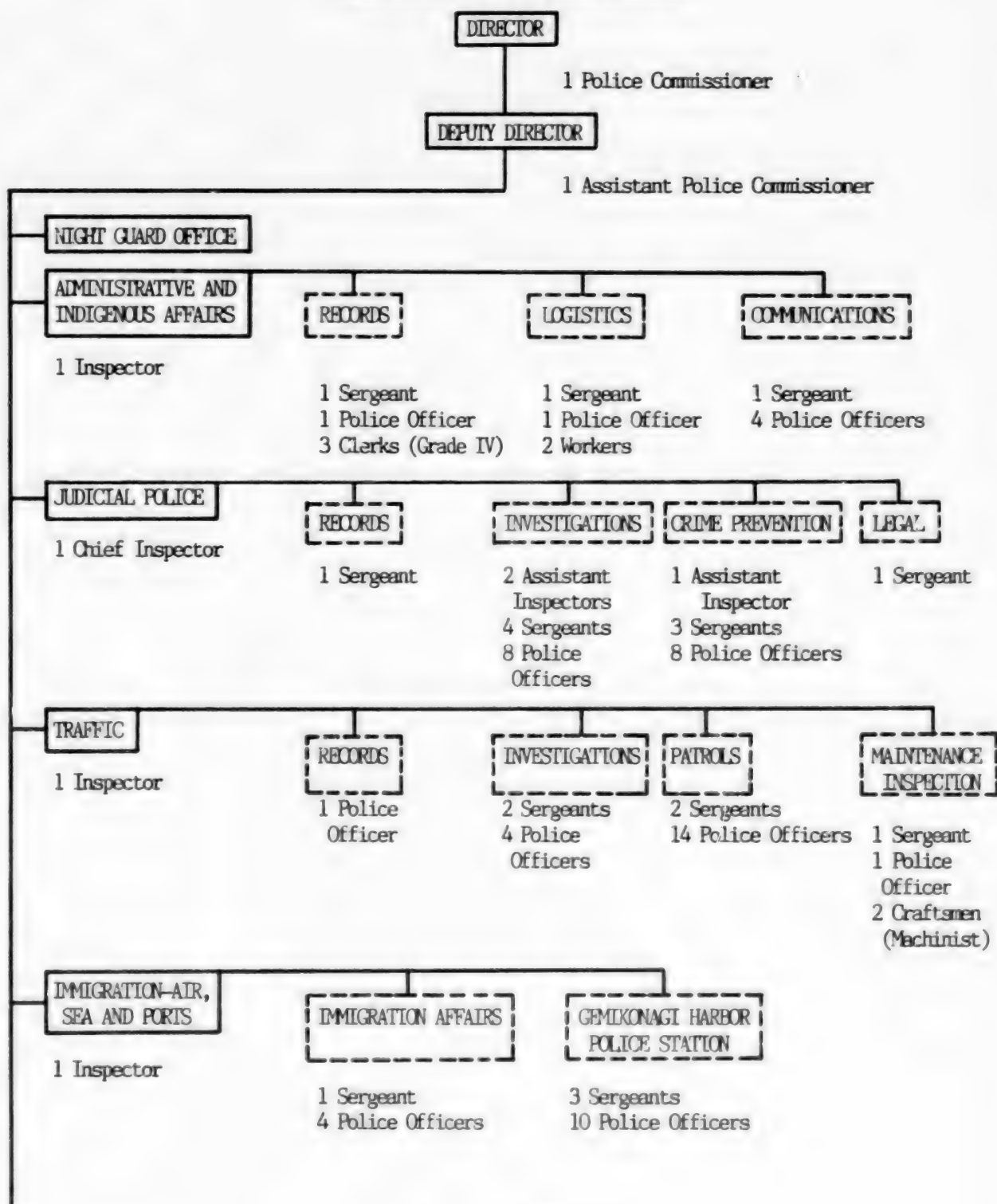
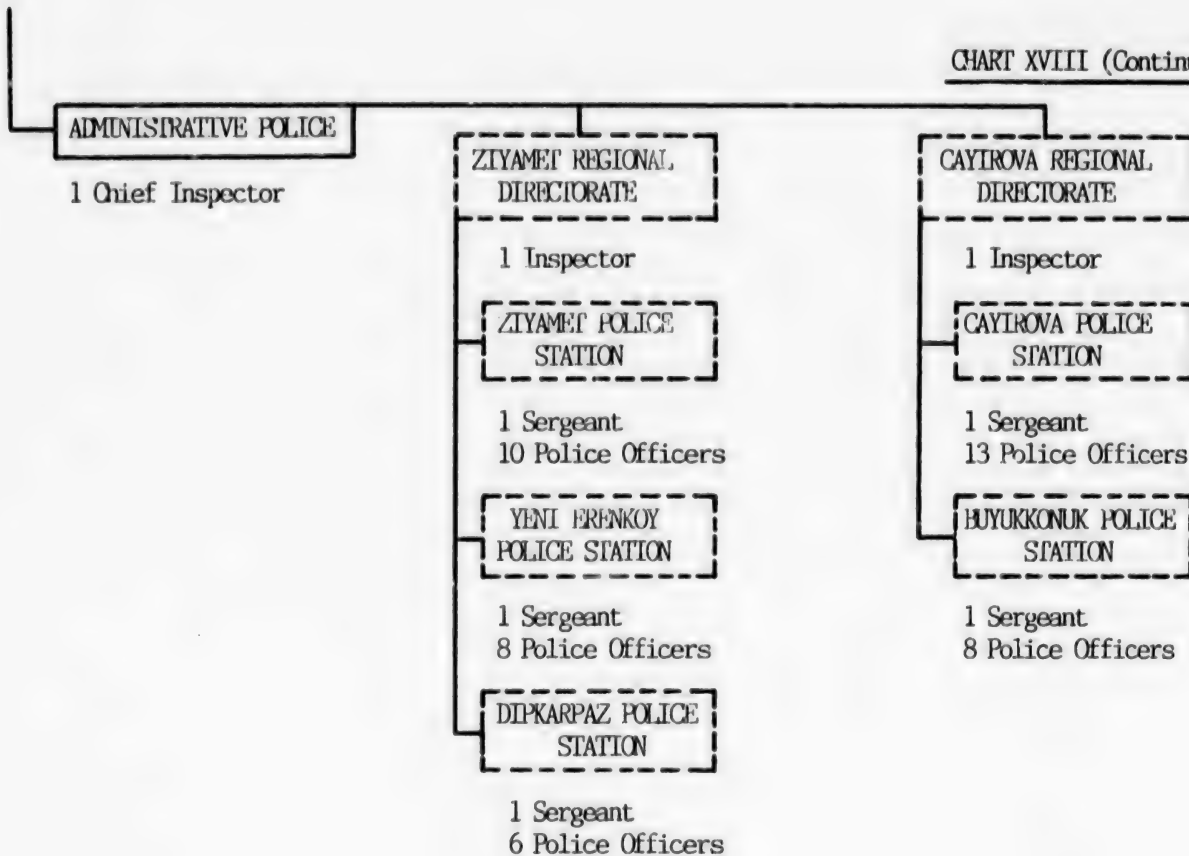


CHART XVIII (Continued)



GENERAL STAFF

POLICE

1 Assistant Police Commissioner
 2 Chief Inspectors
 3 Inspectors
 6 Assistant Inspectors
 20 Sergeants
 98 Police Officers

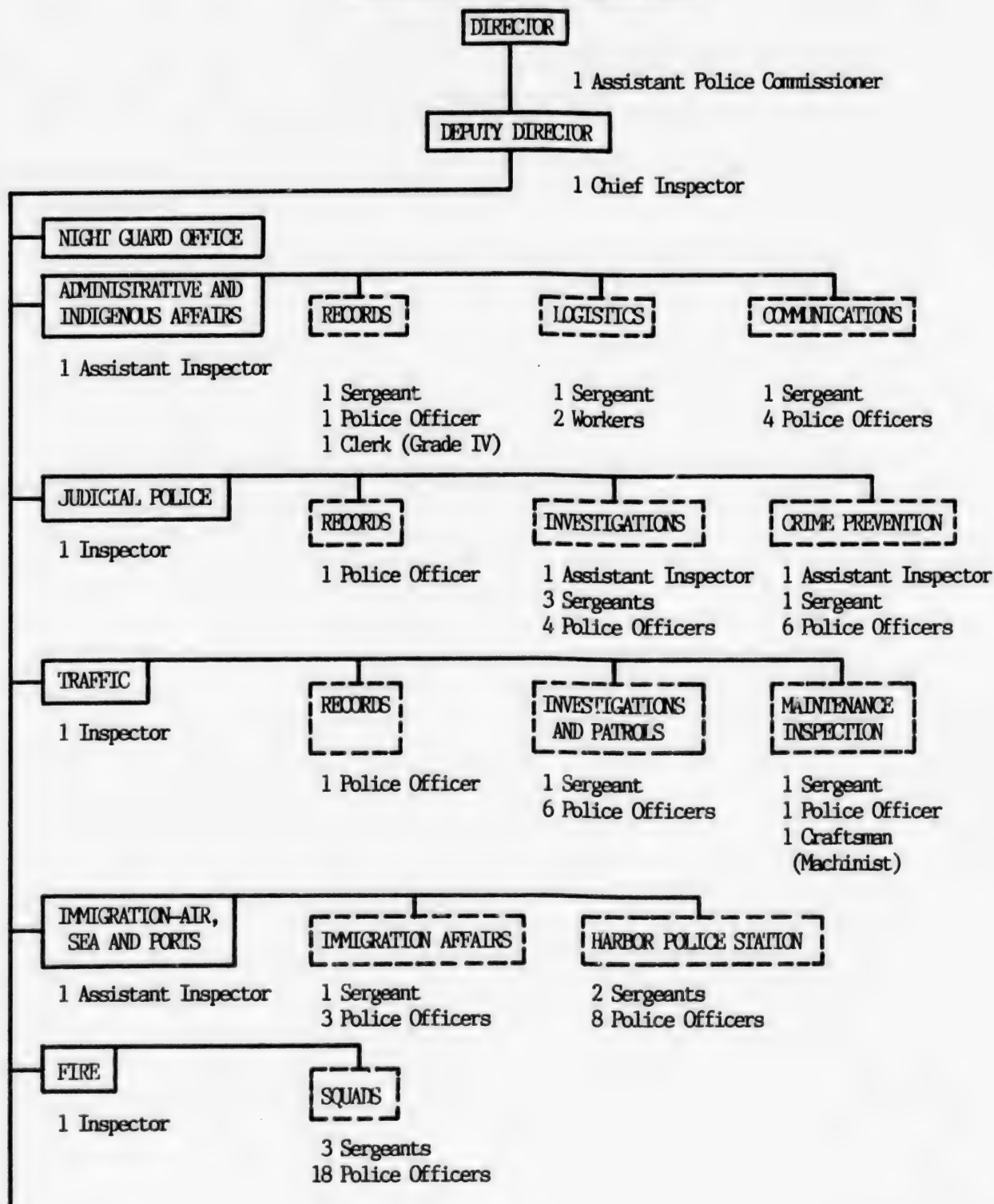
130 Total

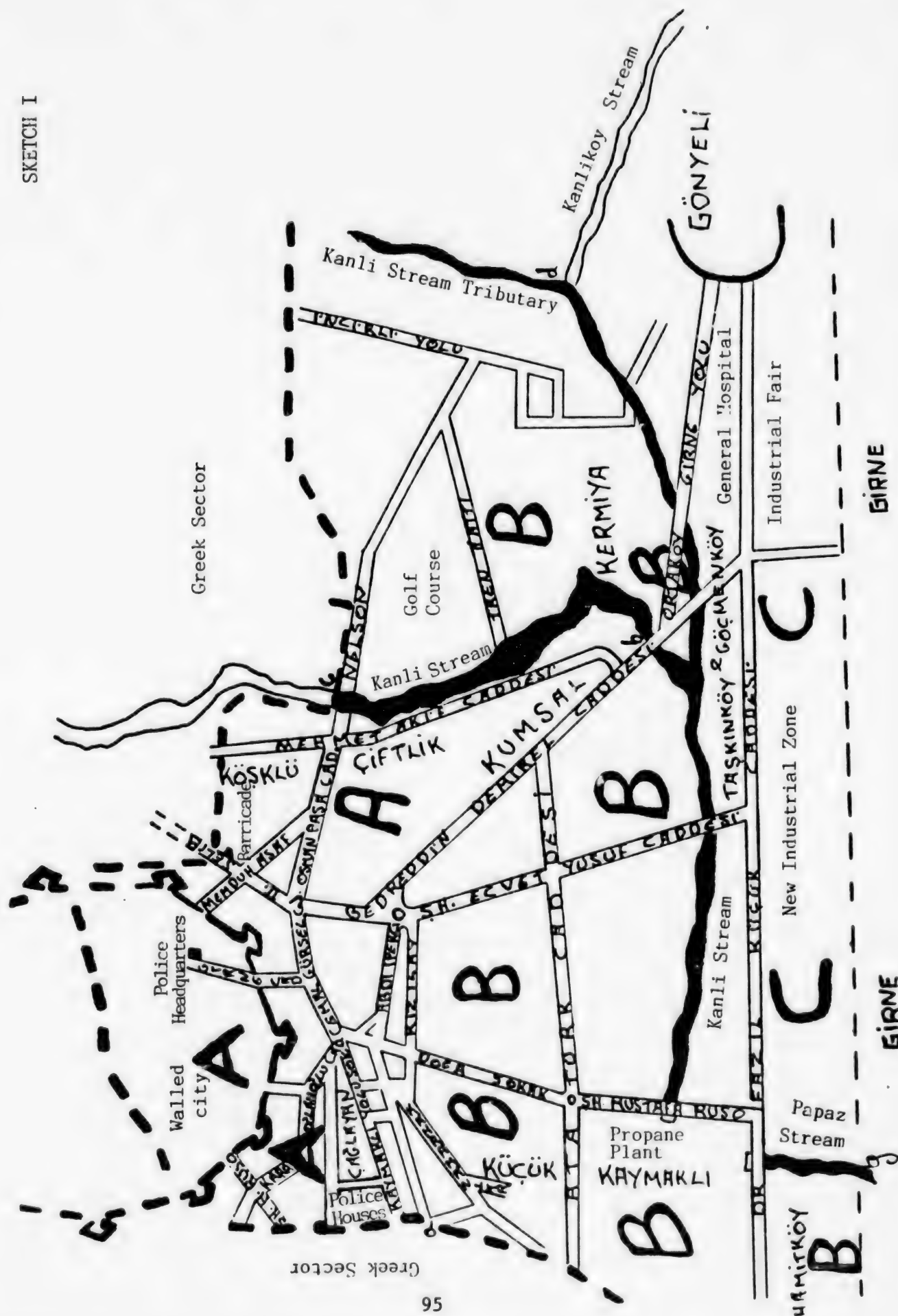
CIVILIAN

1 Clerk (Grade IV)
 1 Craftsman (Machinist)
 2 Workers

4 Total

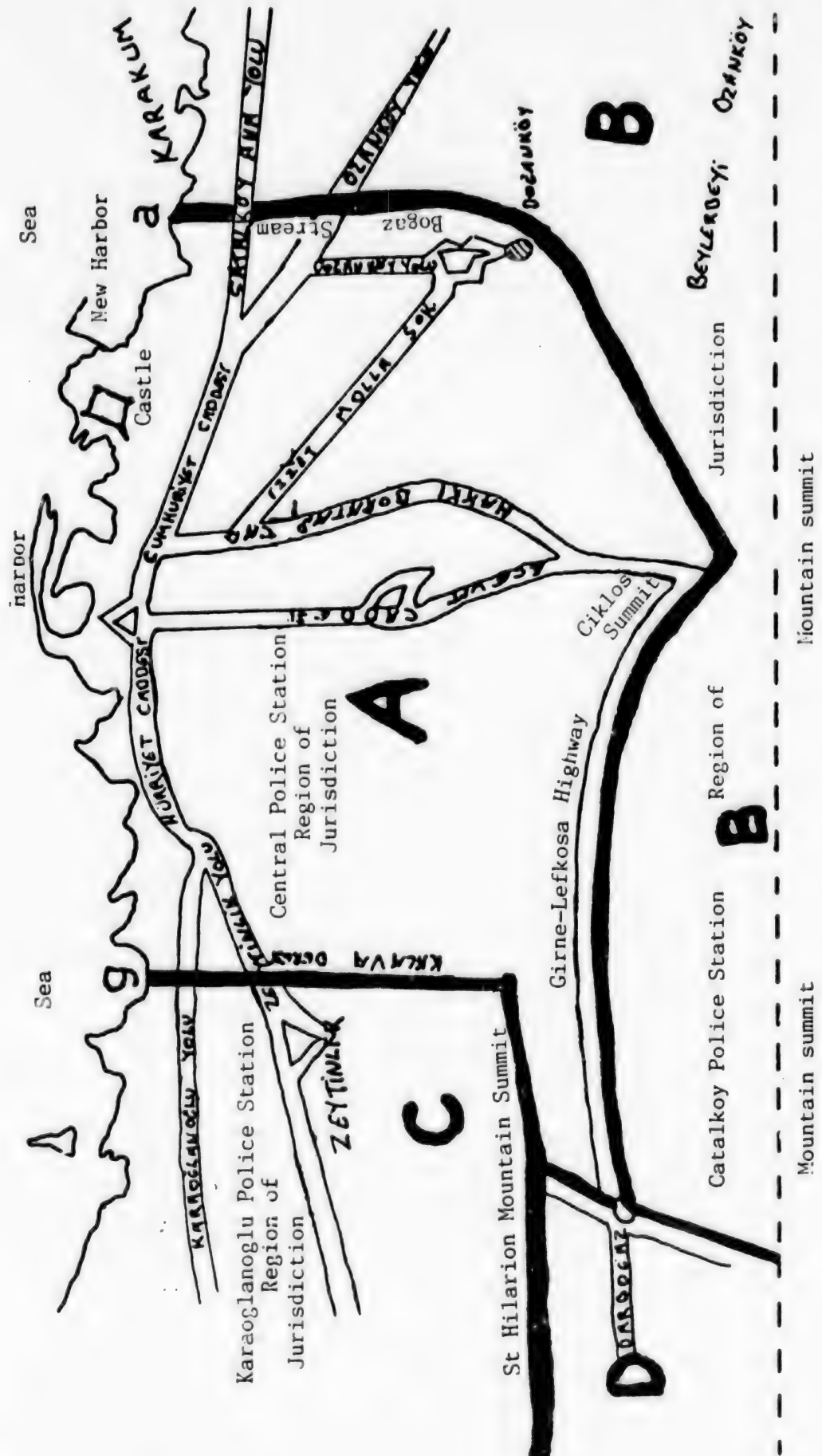
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND STAFF OF
THE KARPAZ POLICE DIRECTORATE





MARAS.





LAENDER SUBSIDY OF SMALL BUSINESS FOR PRC EXPORTS CRITICIZED

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 27 Feb 87 p 42

[Article by Henning Krumrey: "Vasco da Gamma From the State Chancellery--The Federal Laender Are Helping Small Firms in Their Exports by Means of Tax Money"]

[Text] The "Texas Gift Show" brought to light what only optimists had hoped for: In the market of this American oil and cattle state, the Rhineland-Palatinate ceramics industry can hold its own with hand-made mugs and other art objects--against cheap mass-produced articles from the Far East. No less than five small-scale ceramics makers had departed for Dallas to participate in the gift show--with support from by the Mainz economic ministry--in order to capture new sales markets.

Export promotion is the new race horse in subsidies for small businesses. By now, every FRG Land has on hand a wide-ranging assistance repertory with which it wants to give a helping hand to domestic small firms in crossing the Atlantic or moving to the Far East. Because all the Land governments have perceived that up to now these firms have been involved relatively little in foreign trade. In Rhineland-Palatinate, prominent among German regions with an export quota of 38 percent, small business furnishes only a scant 20 percent of its products to foreign countries. In the other FRG Laender the situation is similar. With money from the treasury, this is supposed to change.

Ever since the SPD-governed city-state of Bremen also launched an export assistance program for small-scale firms last year, now all FRG Laender are using budget funds for the stimulation of exports. In this connection, market research and market exploitation are being promoted first of all, as is strategically quite appropriate. The economic ministers throw in up to two thirds of the costs for consultation fees, depending on the size of the business. After this consultation, whoever decides to take the step into the world can count on additional tax money. The Land ministers are financing exhibitions abroad with programs for participating in fairs; market analyses are likewise being subsidized.

And then if an export business finally does really develop, the ministerial officers are ready with additional export guarantees and sponsorships. The Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, together with Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg a

paramount exporting Land of the FRG, and like the southern states not exactly a stronghold of pure free-market economics, has taken on risks of DM 48 million just for the small-scale businessmen alone. Yet in the offices of economics minister Reimut Jochimsen there is talk about "an only slight availment" of the offers of support.

To be sure, this could be due to the fact that the firms by no means need the help of the Land government. Not because they do not believe in subsidies, but because the Federal Government as well is offering the same services with its programs. But to the FRG Laender, above all SPD-governed North Rhine-Westphalia, this is too little. "The Federal Government is dissociating itself more and more from foreign trade policy," says Ewald Schulte of the Duesseldorf economics ministry. "The FRG Laender now need to do something themselves."

North Rhine-Westphalia was willing to spend more than DM 4 million for this "something" in its 1986 budget, almost twice as much as even in 1984. Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg have brought similar sums to small business. To be sure, all the Laender again and again call for free world trade and warn against a competition with conditions--in other words, with subsidies. But they use the export promotion in other countries and FRG Laender as a welcome excuse to constantly pump more money into their export programs.

But researchers doubt that this tax money is being well spent in foreign trade promotion precisely in the export-oriented Federal Laender such as Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, or Rhineland-Palatinate. Gunter Kayser, executive secretary of the Bonn Institute for Small Business Research: "An FRG Land with a great exporting tradition should not need to give supports at all. In this case it is only a drop in the bucket, because hardly any new exports are being encouraged." An export strategy for small businesses would make sense at best only for the small Federal Laender, but these--more modest and frequently also more realistic--look more to the markets in their own backyards instead of roving far afield.

It is the financially strong FRG Laender above all that are getting a move on in the battle for the Chinese market. North Rhine-Westphalia has concluded cooperation agreements with no less than two Chinese provinces. Its competition has not been asleep. Except for Berlin and Hamburg, all the Laender have found a cooperation-minded province in China. The Berliners are not yet ready, and Hamburg as a tradition-rich commercial center--according to its proud self-portrayal--does not need to be first to make the acquaintance of far-off countries as trading partners. In any case, it would even be difficult to still manage to find an unclaimed spot in the Middle Kingdom, because all the lucrative coastal provinces are already taken by German Laender. Lower Saxony and Rhineland-Palatinate even have to share the region of Anhwei, but in a market with 50 million inhabitants, both countries see adequate opportunities.

The battle among the FRG Laender becomes harder and harder when it is a matter of ensuring good starting positions abroad for their domestic small-scale businessmen. The small Laender have few opportunities in this respect. Thus, ministry officials in the Saarland complain that their home firms have not

been able to sell any mining equipment, because stronger North Rhine-Westphalia is for the most part a nose in front. Insiders are already speaking of a ruinous competition. Governmental delegations with German small businessmen have been landing by the dozen at Chinese airports; sometimes a Bundesrat session could have taken place more easily in Peking than in Bonn.

Such trips under the protection of a travel-happy economics minister or head of a Land are the best door-openers to new markets, or the "most practical and efficient way to promote exports," as the Chambers of Industry and Commerce for Kiel, Flensburg, and Luebeck candidly put it. But meanwhile, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the powerful chairman of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, has found fault with the "Vasco da Gama attitude" of many Land leaders. He fears that the sales-promoting marking "Made in Germany" will be replaced by meaningless labels "Made in Bavaria" or "Made in Hesse."

China, the Middle Kingdom, is not the kingdom of middle-scale business. Erhard Louven, expert on Chinese economic development at the Institute for Asian Studies in Hamburg, has found "little knowledge and many erroneous ideas" about the Chinese market among businessmen and politicians. The costs for market access have been almost always underestimated, and the export possibilities overestimated, he says. Small businesses are not suited to being trailblazers there. Louven: "In this area, large-scale enterprises must first create bridgeheads." Also small-business researcher Kayser is skeptical: "Small business is by nature very cautious in its export behavior and goes into uncertain markets only when the marketing situation absolutely requires it." He says that instead of this, the firms have been enticed by export promotion into risky markets for which they are frequently not ready.

Because of their dubious outcome, colleagues of Hamburg's financial affairs senator suspect that after all there are primarily domestic political reasons behind the foreign policy actions: "The politicians have rediscovered the small businessmen and now want to entice them into the polling booth at the taxpayer's expense."

12114

CSO: 3620/170

SIEMENS MANAGER FORECASTS ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS GROWTH

Duesseldorf VDI NACHRICHTEN in German No 4, 23 Jan 87 p 14

[Article by Egon Schmidt: "The Market for Electronic Components Will Resume Strong Growth: Passive Electronic Components Have the Most Stable Market"; first paragraph is VDI NACHRICHTEN introduction

[Text] Munich, 23 Jan (VDI-N)--During the past year, the market for electronic components in the FRG reached a sales volume of DM11.3 billion, an increase of only about 1 percent over the 1985 figure. But now the manufacturers in the field hope that strong growth will resume. In fact, according to Siemens manager Dr Ernst Hofmeister, "In 1987 a growth rate of 7 percent is hoped for."

Ernst Hofmeister spoke at a press conference in Munich where "Microtronic," which until now was run as a special show in Hannover, was presented as a new, independent electronics exhibition within the Hannover Industrial Fair. Hofmeister is also chairman of the Microtronic advisory board.

Hofmeister explained that according to the AVEI (Central Association for Electrical Engineering and the Electronics Industry), domestic component sales in 1986 totaled DM11.3 billion, composed of 35 percent electromechanical components, 33 percent semiconductors, 20 percent passive components, and 12 percent picture tubes.

A survey of the various areas of application for individual components shows that this year consumer electronics will absorb only 1 percent more chips and other components than in 1986; like last year, consumer electronics will represent again this year approximately 21 percent of the market. The sales figures for components in the areas of industrial electronics, telecommunications, automobiles, and data systems engineering are expected to grow by 8, 9, 10, and 11 percent, according to the ZVEI statistics presented by Hofmeister; the estimated market share of these sectors will therefore probably be 25 percent, 22.5 percent, 9.7 percent, and 18.5 percent, respectively. This shows that telecommunications and data systems engineering alone, which according to experts are becoming increasingly interconnected, absorb 41 percent of all components.

When domestic market development, as it was briefly described above, is compared to worldwide development, it becomes obvious that in 1986 more than half the world market for electronic components--excluding picture tubes and electromechanical components--is allotted to integrated circuits [ICs], that is, chips. In 1991 these high tech miracles will bring more than two-thirds of total sales.

According to Hofmeister, citing Siemens own figures, the 1986 market for components worldwide had a sales volume of roughly DM36 billion, and from this it can be calculated that the FRG had about one-sixth of the world market. For 1991, Hofmeister expects a worldwide market volume of roughly DM70 billion, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of approximately 11.5 percent. IC's should grow by about 16.3 percent per year, discrete semiconductors by only 4 percent, passive components by 4.1 percent, and tubes and special products combined by 4.4 percent.

By rough estimate, these last two groups, along with discrete semiconductors, account for about one-eighth each of the 1986 world components market; passive components, on the other hand, account for approximately one-fourth. In this context, "discrete semiconductors" are individual transistors and "passive components" are capacitors and resistors.

Because recent attention has focused exclusively on chips, Hofmeister took the occasion of the Microtronic press conference to underline the importance of passive components. The Siemens manager emphasized that they have an important role "combined with IC's as eyes, ears, or sensors" which nothing can replace, and also "as transducers from the micro to the macro world, and for protection of sensitive IC's from all sorts of environmental effects."

Passive components, Hofmeister explained, certainly are the basis for a milder innovation process than semiconductors or IC's which spectacularly and continuously come up with innovations such as megabit memories and nanosecond processors. However, passive components promise "a greater market stability" and a "more limited price decay" compared to IC's.

In this context, Hofmeister also emphasized, with the help of graphics, that there is a distinct parallel development when comparing the expected sales figures for IC's, on the one hand, and passive components, which receive little publicity, on the other. According to Siemens data, a regional classification shows clearly that in areas where IC's and other active components show increased sales, passive components also sell better than elsewhere.

Hofmeister's figures definitely show that the West European market for active components will grow by an average of only 11.1 percent annually from 1986 to 1991; accordingly, a mere 2.2 percent increase per year is to be expected for passive components. In contrast, sales of active components in the United States and Japan will probably grow by 14.6 percent and even 15.2 percent per year, respectively, and the corresponding markets for passive components will probably grow by 3.5 and 5 percent per year.

These figures clearly show one thing: While West Europe already represents by far the smallest of the three regional markets for active and passive components, that is, a scant DM5 billion market, its worldwide position in the utilization of active and passive electronic components will decline more and more sharply. As a matter of fact, the Americans and Japanese with their DM11 billion and DM7 billion markets, respectively, will soon move ahead--at least unless some fast and fundamental changes take place in "good old Europe."

8617/9423

CSO: 3528/M158

STATE SECRETARY ON POLICY TO STIMULATE EXPORTS

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Feb 87 p 15

[Report on Interview with Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Yvonne van Rooy by Paul Friese: "'The Export Policy is a Matter for the Whole Cabinet'-- Disappointing Export Results do not Defeat Secretary of State Van Rooy"; date and place not given; first paragraph is NRC HANDELSBLAD introduction]

[Text] The Hague, 28 Feb--A guilder which keeps on rising in value, wages which continue to go higher, export figures which are extremely disappointing: these bare facts must be atrocious to a secretary of state who has been representing the trade interests of our nation for less than 4 months. One starts the new task enthusiastically but is right away confronted with "a chill wind coming at us from the outside," as Prime Minister Lubbers described, in Dutch terms, the sudden economic change in climate.

"I am not that pessimistic," says Yvonne M.C.T. van Rooy, LLD (35), the secretary of state for foreign trade. "Exports are still growing. Don't forget that our share of the world market has been increasing for already 5 years. It becomes increasingly difficult to keep that up, of course. Right now the devaluation of the dollar is having an effect on us. But I really do not see a big crisis. At most a period of consolidation will begin now. I am certainly not worried."

In October of last year Van Rooy was brought to The Hague by Lubbers. She succeeded Secretary of State Heerma there, who after the fall of Secretary of State Brokx moved to the then controversial department of housing to put the affairs there in order. To Lubbers she seemed the ideal candidate, since, as a member of the European Parliament, she was very well acquainted with the complicated trade dossiers.

Van Rooy: "I was broken in rather quickly and soon felt at home with the material." And then suddenly those alarming export figures turned up. The growth of exports will be less than half of what was expected in September, just before Van Rooy's entrance into office. Exports also turned out to be disappointing for the past year. The expected profit in the world market is almost melting away and for this year a loss of our world share is already being taken into account. According to some analysts the reason is that the Netherlands, just as the Federal Republic of Germany, has insufficiently

reflected in export prices the strong decrease in oil prices. Supposedly priority was given to the domestic consumption, and now that appears to be hurting us.

"In September a somewhat lower increase in the guilder was used as a basis than in fact was the case," Van Rooy explains the disappointing results. Somewhat lower? According to figures which leaked out, the increase in value of the guilder turned out, in retrospect, not to have been 9, but 10 percent. Also wage costs in relation to abroad have scarcely worsened since then.

It is the export prices which clearly turned out less favorable. Other countries, compared to us, were able to take off another few percent. Thus there seems to be some truth in the reasoning that it is primarily due to our export prices. Therefore, wouldn't it be desirable now, for example, to decrease employers' burdens at the expense of workers' burdens, in order that exporters can decrease their prices?

Government Accord

Van Rooy (laughing): "Now you are trying to saddle me with the responsibility for the entire macro-economic policy. Actually, I don't mind that. It does indicate that the export policy is the affair of the entire cabinet and not solely of the secretary of state, who is more responsible for specific policy. But if it were as easy as simply opening a drawer and taking a tax decrease out of it for industry, we would gladly do that; however, there is also a government accord."

[Question] Wouldn't it be wiser this year on behalf of the export position?

[Van Rooy] "You say that the export is so dependent on reflecting the oil price decrease in export prices. I'm not so sure of that. The fact that exports are disappointing for 1986 is also closely related to the disappointing world trade. That turned out lower than what we thought at first. Both the world trade and our export turned out lower, that is where I see the cause."

[Question] Certainly, but on top of that our export is decreasing faster than the world trade.

[Van Rooy] "I prefer looking at what this year will bring rather than philosophizing after the fact how we could have done things better." Isn't she looking with concern at the new figures then? Often it is said that the effects of such disappointments will be noticeable for several years. They don't occur all at once. Partly because of that, all throughout this year the market profit would turn into market loss.

Van Rooy: "It is of course very much related to the enormous effect of the decreasing dollar. But that will not bring about permanent damage. For this year, what is important for our export is a smoothing out of economic conditions. Thus we must try to keep up our competitive position as much as possible through wage costs moderation, over which we ourselves have control.

Furthermore, and I find it a very important factor, the investment level was extremely high in 1986. That is where our future competitive strength lies. They were not expansion investments, but investments in modernization of production equipment and quality. In discussions with industrialists I often notice that they find the quality of their product influences their export chances much more than the price does. By investing in quality, we make our products less sensitive to the exchange rate.

[Question] You are also responsible for imports. Forty percent of our imports, including oil, come from the dollar countries. Aren't you afraid that our domestic industry will be partly wiped out because of the high guilder?

[Van Rooy] "The American industry received hard blows when the dollar was high because its competitive position was actually weak. The United States has an economy which is very inward-directed. The advantage of our industry is that it stays in the world competitive battle permanently and that it feels the fresh wind of competition blowing continuously."

[Question] How can you promote trade if disappointing export results curb the stimulation and promotion of export?

[Van Rooy] The exchange rate of the dollar and the general economic climate, especially the wage costs development, are much more important for our export, of course, than what I can do through my budget. And we are not able, of course, to give the rate of the guilder a different direction."

[Question] In the Christian employers' organization, the CNW, there are rumors that the Netherlands should not have revaluated along with the Federal Republic of Germany the last time. They say that it is not possible to struggle against upward revaluations with wage moderation.

[Van Rooy] "The figures from the past do not confirm that. Of the 11 times that the European currencies have been revaluated during the past years, we refrained from participating only twice. Nevertheless our export results were extremely good in the past 4 to 5 years. Don't forget that the strong guilder is primarily the result of the decreasing dollar and not so much of the exchange adjustments within the European monetary system."

[Question] Perhaps the figures would have been even better without the upward revaluations.

Van Rooy, amused: "I really don't think so. For that matter, I believe that after the last monetary debate in Paris we have landed in calmer waters with the exchange rates."

[Question] Do you really believe that, or do you hope that?

[Van Rooy] "No, really, I definitely believe that. And as to my own policy, there is still a great deal to do, also after the economizations. We are coordinating promotion programs for exports to typical growth markets, whereby industry increasingly takes care of the export itself. We have attuned the

informational material of the Export Promotion and Information Service more toward the type of information the companies themselves request. Now we are able to give individual assistance to companies who want information on their export possibilities and provide them with custom work. With such a directed approach, companies can avoid landing on the wrong track in unknown markets. And that prevents disappointments. The Japan Entry Program, with which we want to get the small exporter going who wants to try his luck in Japan, is of the same type. In short, a lot is happening, even though we had to sacrifice some of our 100 million guilder budget.

[Question] Without your policy it wouldn't look good for exporters, would it?

[Van Rooy] "Without a doubt."

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FACTORS IN FORMULATION OF ECONOMIC POLICY EXAMINED

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "TUCE and Economic Policy"]

[Text] It is encouraging that the organizations which represent the business world in Turkey are having an increasing impact on the guidance of economic policy and that this is taking on a "direct and open" character. For in this way, the "consultative" function which governments need in guiding the economy is filled by those directly affected by the policies, making it possible to avoid the risks in any unmonitored use of power.

The meeting of presidents of the Turkish Union of Chambers and Exchanges [TUCE] Expanded Mediterranean Region to begin today in Mersin must be evaluated in this framework. Mehmet Yazar initiated the new attitude while president of the Union of Chambers, Ersin Faralyali preserved it and Ali Coskun is trying to nurture it, a promising development for the future. Showing the public that the business world can deal with its own problems is the only antidote to the "rumors" that come out after bargaining conducted "behind closed doors."

In any case, the chambers of commerce and industry, though established by law, will take on the aura of "independent" organizations in the eyes of their members the more they set the limits on their own functions themselves. This, as well as the chambers' ability to provide professional consultation for their members and their status as pioneers in professional developments will facilitate their performance of the tasks which are essentially their "binding duties." However, philosophy aside, it must be known that no government will voluntarily share the powers it deems its own. From this standpoint, it is the duty of the organizations of the business world to insist on getting themselves accepted as a "pressure group."

The course of development of the Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association [TUSIAD], which was characterized as a true "leader of opinion" in the years when it was first organized and after, is such as to lend strength to the opinions expressed above. The report "Socioeconomic Priorities and Income, Expenses and Socioeconomic Needs of Households in Turkey," which TUSIAD had compiled by a group of economists, has undoubtedly improved the organization's impact on public opinion and on its relations with the government as well.

It is necessary for both TUCE and TUSIAD to continue to push the business world's independent outlook both before the public and the government.

It will be most useful to have regional problems, as well as general problems, of the business world brought to the fore at the expanded TUCE meeting of regional presidents beginning today and to have them debated on a platform at which the prime minister is present. It is the duty of members of the government and top-level bureaucrats, if the meeting is to be successful, to allow nothing to keep them away, because it is necessary to rid regional businessmen of their anxieties over "not being heard."

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STEEL PRICE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 30 Dec 86 p 18

[Text] Eregli, Zonguldak (HURRIYET NEWS AGENCY) - Prices on Eregli Iron-Steel Factories [ERDEMIR] products have been raised between 10.6 and 18.3 percent.

ERDEMIR General Director Tumer Ozenc chaired an administrative assembly meeting night before last at which the price hike decision was adopted, and sales were halted yesterday morning. Sales resumed at 1600 hours following announcement of the price hike at a press conference. Ozenc said, "Rising costs over the past several months have been absorbed by us and were not reflected in our prices. Increases in the foreign exchange rate and in cost items such as raw materials and energy since the price adjustment on 25 June 1986 are the reasons for our new price adjustment."

The first price hike on ERDEMIR products in 1986 was a 9-percent increase on 29 January and the second ranged from 7 to 16.1 percent on 25 June.

New Prices Excluding VAT

Product	Old Price	New Price
	(liras/ton)	
Tin	300,000	355,000
Cold process	210,000	248,000
Hot process	150,000	166,000
Sheet	165,000	188,000

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NEW PETRO-CHEMICAL FACILITY AT ALIAGA

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 6 Jan 87 p 9

[Text] Izmir (CUMHURIYET Aegean Bureau) - The name of the PETKIM [Petro-Chemical Corporation] Aliaga Facility, which Prime Minister Turgut Ozal inaugurated at a splendid ceremony, is to be ALPET. With the earlier name change of the PETKIM facility at Yarimca to YARPET, the two facilities became entirely separate organizations. Petrol-Is [Turkish Petroleum, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic Workers Union] officials have argued that this act is intended to destroy the workers' unity.

Following these changes, accomplished through the initiative of Minister of State Vehbi Dincerler, collective bargaining will be conducted separately from now on, it was learned. Petrol-Is Aliaga Branch officers said that Aliaga PETKIM had begun to appear on official papers as ALPET (Aliaga Petro-Chemical Facilities) as of 1 January and voiced their views on this as follows:

"Different games are being played at the Aliaga and Yarimca facilities, where more than 7,000 workers are employed. Management is unhappy that workers at the two facilities make decisions jointly. For example, a strike decision adopted at Aliaga automatically applies to Yarimca as well. They kept thinking about ways to prevent this and decided to separate the two workplaces. They even tried to separate the collective labor contracts now in effect, but they were too late. However, they will do it for the next contract."

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REPORT PLACES EUPHRATES DAM IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 4 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Emin Pazarci: "Can Karakaya Dam Withstand Earthquakes?"]

[Text] Ankara (TERCUMAN) - Despite the completion of construction of the Karakaya Dam and the fact that the reservoir has begun to fill, debate over the extent to which the dam can withstand a possible earthquake has been spurred by topographical studies and reports compiled by the MRI [Mining Research Institute] in the area in 1977 and earthquake research by the Turkish Union of Chambers of Engineers and Architects [TUCEA]. Esen Arpat, former chief of the MRI Basic Research Office argues that the earthquake risk analyses of the region are wrong and says, "Anything can happen when it comes to earthquakes unless you're extremely lucky."

SHA [State Hydraulic Affairs] officials, meanwhile, contend that the earthquake risk was reviewed while the dam was under construction and that a safe dam was built.

MRI Report

TERCUMAN investigation has revealed that the location of the dam site in an active earthquake zone caused significant debate before the Karakaya Dam was built. The foreign firm which performed the engineering services for Karakaya at first figured in its earthquake risk analyses of the area the effective earth acceleration to be 18 percent of gravity acceleration. However, MRI did studies at the same time and said that the foreign engineering firm's figures were too low and that the earthquake risk must be viewed as 50 percent. This report, issued by MRI's science committee, was sent to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the SHA in December 1977.

Minister at Debate

Esen Arpat, whose signature appears on the MRI report as chief of the Basic Research Office, talked to TERCUMAN 9 years later about the "Karakaya earthquake debates." Arpat pointed out that Karakaya Dam is only 14 kilometers from the Eastern Anatolia Fault where earthquakes of 7-8 magnitude have occurred. Noting that part of the reservoir lake will be located on the fault and this would increase the pressure, Arpat said:

"At the conclusion of our research, we figured the effective ground acceleration as 50 percent of gravity acceleration for the dam to be safe. We debated this for months. We even discussed it in the presence of Energy and Natural Resources Minister Kamran Inan."

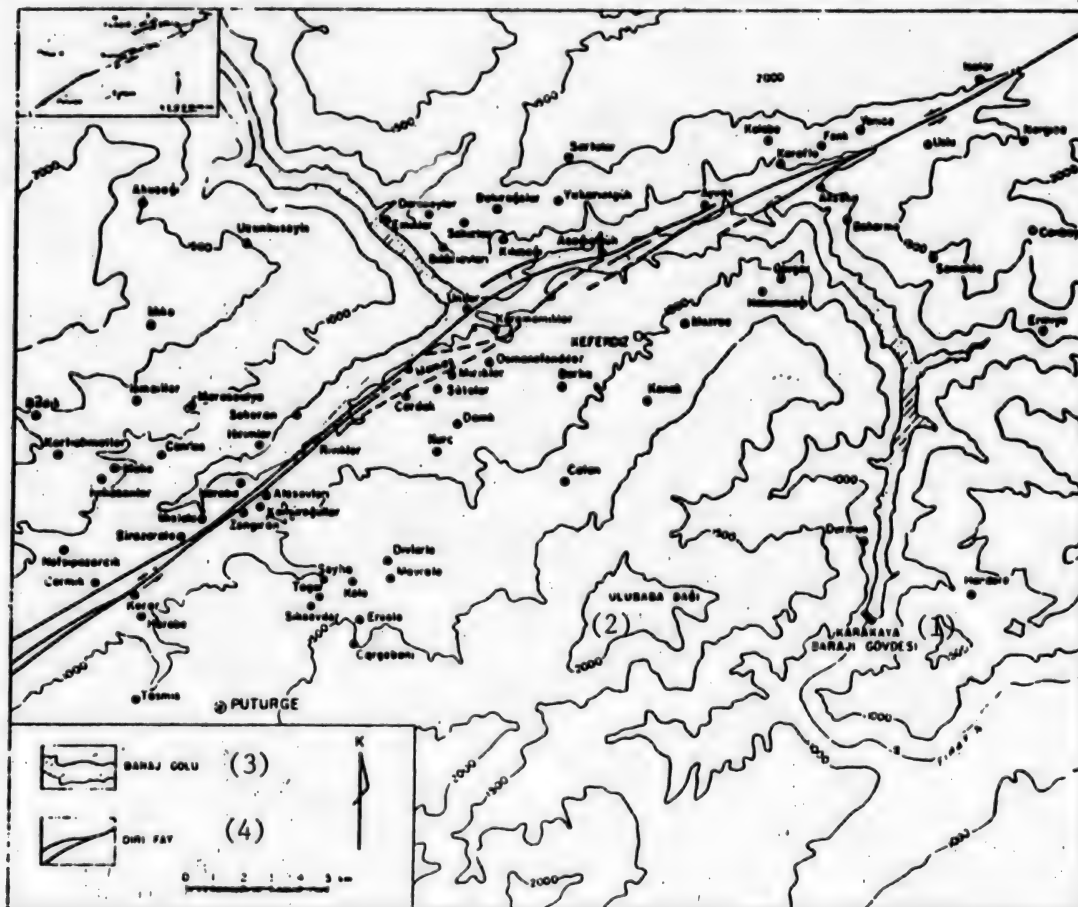
15-Percent Risk

Meanwhile, the SHA officials to whom we related his claims said that the earthquake risk had been taken as 15 percent in the engineering services for Karakaya Dam. They said it had been under consideration to reduce the risk to 10 percent at one time and that no earthquakes of over 5.5 on the Richter scale had occurred to date in the region. When asked what would happen if an earthquake registering 7-8 on the Richter scale occurred, the SHA officials replied, "Then we would have to rebuild the mountain," and said that a 10-percent risk was acceptable by European standards.

Proponents of the opposing view, however, argued that there could be no question of any such thing as a "European standard" in this kind of construction and that the earthquake risk had to be calculated according to the topography of the region, not some standard.

Meanwhile, research conducted by the TUCEA following the Malatya earthquake on 5 May 1986, in which the Surgu Dam burst, added new dimensions to the topic.

The "special earthquake issue" of the TUCEA bulletin said that the Eastern Anatolia Fault had become more active in the past 20 years. Research appearing in the bulletin indicated that, during the 100 years which represent the economic life of a dam, it would be necessary to expect five or six earthquakes of 5.5 or 6 magnitude, "including one of 6.5 or higher" in the region.



The fault between Poturge [Puturge] and Palu is an element of threat to the Karakaya Dam. A map of the region is seen above.

Key: 1. Karakaya Dam
2. Ulubaba Mountain
3. Reservoir Lake
4. Active fault

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NEW OIL CONTRACT WITH IRAN, PIPELINE AGREEMENT

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 1 Jan 87 pp 1,9

[Text] NEWS CENTER - Oil importation talks between Turkey and Iran were concluded yesterday. Turkey will buy 6 million tons of oil from Iran at OPEC prices in 1987, according to the agreement. Turkey may increase this purchase by 15 percent in further talks with Iran.

The oil importation talks between Turkey and Iran had been in progress since Monday and continued yesterday. Minister of State Kazim Oksay represented Turkey and Iranian Minister of Petroleum Qolam Reza Aqazadeh represented Iran at yesterday's talks.

Minister of State Kazim Oksay, in a statement following the talks which lasted approximately 3.5 hours, said that not only the purchase of oil and oil prices had been discussed during the meeting, but an oil pipeline being considered for construction between Turkey and Iran and the purchase of natural gas had been taken up also. He said that agreement had been reached on these matters.

Oksay stressed that these meetings were also preliminary to talks to be held later at the prime minister level. He said:

"OPEC decided at its last meeting to stabilize oil prices for 1987. We hope that prices will be more stable in 1987 than they were in 1986 as a result of this decision. It is a matter of importance not just to Turkey, but to the West as well, for prices to gain stability at a given point. We agreed during our talks to buy 6 million tons of crude oil from Iran in 1987. Moreover, Turkey may purchase an additional 15 percent from Iran if necessary under this agreement. Turkey will be able to process more crude oil after the expansion at the Izmir refinery is completed in mid-1987. We will provide some of this for domestic consumption and some of it will be leased abroad. We will need to import more oil for this reason. We agreed on the official OPEC rate in our talks on prices. There will be two prices. Light oil and heavy oil will have different prices."

Minister of State Kazim Oksay pointed out that Turkey will make future petroleum shipments from Iran from the islands of Sirri and Larak [names as published] and said, "There is no question of our making an additional payment to Iran for making petroleum purchases on these islands. A large portion of the oil purchases will be carried by Turkish tankers."

Iranian Petroleum Minister Qolam Reza Aqazadeh held a press conference in which he pointed out that they can easily meet all of Turkey's natural gas needs and stressed that a bilateral committee was formed to prepare a report on the pipeline project to carry Iranian natural gas to Europe.

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GREENPEACE PROTESTS POLICY ON ANTARCTICA

Brussels DE STANDAARD in Dutch 24 Feb 87 p 2

[Report: "Five Tons of Ice to. . . Defrost Belgian Antarctic Policy--Greenpeace Action for Department of Foreign Relations"]

[Text] Brussels--In recent years the policy of Minister of Foreign Relations Tindemans with respect to the South Pole area, over which our country has a partial say as one of the 12 original parties of the Antarctic Treaty, has been characterized by inertia, uncertainty and hesitations, according to the environmental organization Greenpeace. In order to protest against that, yesterday morning Greenpeace deposited 5 tons of ice in front of the Department of Foreign relations, with the slogan: "Belgium, Defrost."

Greenpeace wants to draw attention to the fact that Belgium has little understanding of the threat of the natural environment in the South Pole area. The economic balance of this last unspoiled continent and the oceans surrounding it is in danger of being disturbed, according to Greenpeace, by the plans of a number of countries to drill for oil and to exploit minerals there, and by overfishing.

Instead of looking on passively, Belgium must pursue an active policy on behalf of the integral protection of this area. Greenpeace directs attention to the preparation of a large-scale plundering.

Chairman Marc Pallemmaerts was annoyed by, amongst other things, the fact that Minister Tindemans in notes to the secretary-general of the United Nations adjusts the attitude of the Belgian Government to that of a number of countries which are not too serious about the protection of Antarctica or which are busily preparing for the exploration of the natural resources. The government could at least make an effort to develop its own opinion, and from that, its own policy, according to Greenpeace.

The environmental organization is currently engaged in a worldwide campaign to have Antarctica designated a natural park. As one was able to learn at the press conference, via a telephone discussion with the Belgian member of the Mai De Poorter expedition, Greenpeace just put the finishing touches on the first non-governmental permanent base on the South Pole.

Four members of the organization will stay there through the winter in order to lend strength to Greenpeace's demands and to study the influence of human activities on the vulnerable environment of the South Pole.

Waste Oil

Greenpeace is asking for a permanent ban on mineral exploration, the establishment of an international bureau charged with the protection of the South Pole environment and with control on scientific and tourist activities, complete protection of sea mammals and bird fauna, and a strict regulation of the fishing industry in the seas around Antarctica.

Already more than 15,000 Belgians have signed Greenpeace's Antarctica Statement. It will now be distributed more widely in order to increase pressure on the minister of foreign relations. Moreover Greenpeace demands that a parliamentary debate be held on the role of Belgium with respect to the South Pole.

The telephone report of Mai De Poorter indicated that Greenpeace held a tour of inspection at a practically abandoned American base, where (non-leaking) barrels of waste oil are piled up. The tour further went past a Soviet base which one was not allowed to visit, and a French base, where a landing strip had been built which can serve for the exploration of the natural resources.

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